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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1982

Dow Plunges 36.33 Points to Slip Under 1,000

NEW YORK - The Dow Jones industrial average of blue chip stocks took its largest one-day fall

since the stock market crash of 1929, as Wall Street was swept by disappointment that the Federal Reserve did not cut the discount rate as expected. The Dow average the New York Stock Exchange's most wild-

ly watched index, fell 36.33 points to close at 995.13 — the first day that the index closed below the 1,000 mark since Oct. 15. It was the largest one-day drop in the Dow average since Oct. 28, 1929, when it plummeted 38,33 points to

The next day, Oct. 29, 1929, is commonly referred to as "Black Tuesday," the start of the stock market crash that signaled the Great Depression. However, Mon-day's setback amounted to a 3.52. percent drop, far short of the 12.8-percent setback of Oct. 28, 1929.

"Although there is a widespread meet the budget deficit, thus put-felling that the Fed is loosening its ting more pressure on interest monetary policy, the market needs rates. constant reassurance that this is so," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

"This market had been driving toward a discount rate cut all last on prices. week," said Larry Wachtel of

Wheo the Fed did not act oo the 91/2-percent rate it charges on loans to members banks, investors became concerned that other interest rates have stemmed their declines over the near term, analysts said.

That concern was underlined after other banks did not follow the lead of Chemical Bank and Mitsui Manufacturers last week and cut their prime rate to 11½ percent from 12 percent.

The analysts also cited expectations that the government will sell a huge amount of new securities to

Once the stock prices began dropping Monday, traders scram-bled to cash io their recent profits, putting further downward pressure

Declines overwhelmed advancby a margin of 15-2, as the NYSE volume eased to 85 million shares from the 101.12 million traded Friday.

The heavily capitalized blue-chip and glamor stocks that led the market rally were hit hardest, analysts said. The prices of energy stocks also fell. Exxon reported weaker earnings and analysts ex-pect the rest of the industry to fol-low suit.

However, John Smith of Fabnestock and Co. said the discount rate's impact on the market was overrated. He onted that there was

prior to Friday about the likeli-

bood of a discount rate cut. The market was ripe for profit taking and so the lack of a discount rate was more of an excuse than anything else," he said.

Stock prices had started to slip late Friday after the Dow index had been carried upward by up a 254.54-point, 10-week surge to within five points of its all-time high of 1.051.70 set on Jan. 11,

The lack of a discount rate cut also knocked down prices on the credit markets. The price of gold fell as the dollar rose sharply on foreign exchange markets. (Page

pressure from the report Friday that the the M-I measure of the U.S. money supply grew by a larg-er-than-expected \$3.2 billion in the latest reporting period. The M-1

coosists of all money in circulation and checking accounts.

Federal Reserve officials said earlier this month that it would deemphasize M-1 measure in determining monetary policy. But analysts said it would be difficult for the Fed to cut the discount rate if M-1 is growing a much faster rate than the Fed has targeted.

Analysts at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. said in a weekly newsletter that the Fed's decision to temporarily de-emphasize the money supply data "may not bring with it as much immediate easing in bank reserve pressures and related interest rate reductions as many market

participants originally expected."
In fact, the monetary authorities are likely to await additional financial and economic evidence on the impact of the already sharp declines in interest rates before decidiog whether or not to further ease money-market cooditions, the Lanston economists said.

Sharon Testifies Militia Role Was Decided in June

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM -- Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday that the Israeli government decided early in the war in Lebanon to use Christian Phalangist militiamen to fight Palestinian guerrillas in West

Beirut.
Testifying before the state ingating Israel's role in the massacre of the Palestinian refugees last month, Mr. Sharon said the Israeli cabinet made the decision on June 15, the second week of the war, and saw it as a means to hold

down Israeli casualties. Mr. Sharon, flanked by two sen-tor army officers, testified for two and one-half hours in the first open session the inquiry board has held since it began its investigation last week. He conceded that he knew there would be Elvilian casa-Phalangist militia units to enter the refugee areas, but not the 700 as a result of the Phalangist ram-

foresaw - nor could have foreseen - the atrocities committed in the neighborhoods of Sabra and Chatila." he said.

Mr. Sharon provided a few more details to what is already known about the events that unfolded in West Beirut between Scot, 16 and

Sept. 18. There was immediate speculation after his public appearance - which was followed later Monday by a second, threehour closed appearance before the commission — that his testimony would widen the rift between him and senior military officers, particularly the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan.

Mr. Sharon said the first news be had of widespread civilian casualties in the refugee camps came in a telephone call from General Eitan about 9 P.M. Sept. 17, about 24 hours after the Phalangist units had entered the refugee neighbor-hoods. He said General Eitan told him the civilian casualties inflicted by the militiamen already exceeded Israeli expectations.

"They went too far," the defense minister quoted General Eitan as

alues when he authorized the same conversation General Eitan had assured him that at a meeting with Phalangist commanders earlito 800 deaths he said Israeli intelli-gence officials estimate occurred commander, General Amir Dron, had ordered the militia units to cease their operations in the "I want today, in my name and camps, prevented them from on behalf of the entire defense establishment, to say that no one area and ordered them to remove all of their troops from the Palestinian neighborhoods by 5 A.M. the next day. Mr. Sharon said be considered

this a reasonable amount of time to allow the Phalangist units, who lacked sophisticated communications equipment, to extricate them-



Ariel Sharon

selves from the crowded refugee

ocighborhoods. As a result of these assurances, Mr. Sharon went on, he took no further steps despite additional reports of the massacre that reached him later that night.

According to witness accounts from Beirut, the bulk of the killing took place on that Friday night, af-ter General Eitan and General Drori had ordered a halt to the operation. The implication of Mr. Sharon's testimony was that the main responsibility lay with Gen-eral Eitan, who had assured him that the Phalanget-rampage had-

something of the events in West Beirut hours earlier than he has acknowledged, Mr. Sharon said that on Saturday morning. Sept. 18, General Eitan told him that that Mr. Begin had called, inquiring about reports he had beard con-cerning the Gaza hospital, which is located in the Chaula oeighbor-

There was no elaboration on this point. Mr. Begin has insisted that the first news he had of the massa-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Arabs See Israel As 'Permanent,' **Shultz Declares**

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

OTTAWA - Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that the meeting in Washington last week with the Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan II of Morocco was constructive and produced "evidence on the Arab side that they're very much inter-ested in trying to work out a peace" in the Middle East.

At a morning press conference bere, the U.S. official cited King Hassan's support for "peace and co-existence" in the Middle East and some of his other conciliatory statements while in Washington and added that "I don't know what other implication you could draw than that the Arabs accept the fact that Israel is there and is a permanent part of the region."

King Hassan, at his own press-conference in Washington on Sat-Mr. Sharon also suggested in his testimony that Prime Minister Menachem Begin may have been described by the state of the had captured in the 1967 Arab-Is-

> Mr. Shultz said that the Arabs now accept Israel's existence, but what is needed is a way "to figure out bow to make an arrangement that is peaceful with Israel." He said the Arabs believe "they

> have moved dramatically" in their own discussions about Middle East diplomacy, away from more categorical rejections of Israel. Mr. Shultz said be agreed that there has been "a lot of movement," and

that the Arabs now put President Ronald Reagan's peace plan on the same basis for oegotiations as the Arabs' own declaration issued at the end of the summit meeting last month in Fez, Morocco.

Mr. Shultz, in Canada for a 24-bour visit, conferred on Sunday with Allan J. MacEachen, the minister for external affairs, on foreign political issues, primarily the effort by Western nations to draw up a common approach to East-West economic issues, as a way of resolving the dispute over the Soviet natural gas pipeline. They also reviewed the Middle East situation, with Mr. Shultz giving an optimis-tie analysis to Mr. MacEachen, Canadian officials said.

On Lebanon, Mr. Shultz said at his morning press conference that he did not believe it was necessary to increase the size of the U.S., French and Italian force now in Lebanon from its current size of 3,800 to 30,000 as President Amin Gemayel of Lebanoo bad publicly

He said there probably was justification "for somewhat expanded forces," but did not say bow much larger a force the United States was contemplating.

The force could check on the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon. As to when that withdrawal could occur, Mr. Shultz said that "we have set in our minds an objective of trying to get the foreign forces out of Leba-non by the end of this year."



Great Hall of the People, where be met with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, left. The visit came amid fresh indications that Chinese-Soviet talks are progressing slowly. Page 2.

In Russia, a Deepening Chill Is Felt in Politics and Life

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A deepening chill appears to be settling into Soviet life as the Kremlin moves to eliminate stirrings of unorthodoxy and dissent that have survived previous campaigns of repression.

Western diplomats here say that two principal factors appear to have contributed to the creation of who will succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev as the Communist Party leader and the deeply strained relations with the United States.

In recent months, the chill has manifested itself in a sharp increase in house searches, threats,

beatings, interrogations and arrests carried out by the political police of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence and state security agency. The targets are individuals deemed threatening to the state.

Telephone links with the West

bave been cut back sharply, and censors are putting teeth into a new Central Committee directive ordering tighter ideological control of literature. The targets are Jews seeking to

emigrate, buman rights activists, morthodox writers young people affecting Western tastes in music and dress, adherents of independpolicies for dealing with a Soviet

ent religious sects and foreigners seeking contacts with any of them. Some Western diplomats say that these groups may be facing the most thorough crackdown of any time in Mr. Brezhnev's 18-year

Mr. Brezhnev, who is 75 and suffers from worsening heart and pulmonary problems, may no longer be physically able to run the country. The two principal con-tenders for the succession. Konstantin U. Chernenko and Yuri V. Andropov, appear to be maneuver-ing behind the scenes, waiting for the moment when the job falls va-

Some students of Soviet affairs

see the hand of one or into her or the prospective successors in the crackdown. But a more general view is that tightening up all around may be something that almost everyone in the 13-member Union not led by Brezhnev. Page 2. Politburo can agree on. And there

are strong reasons that the most conservative instincts should be coming into play now.

One is that the Soviet bureaucracy can make or break a leader, as

Nikita S. Khrushchev discovered in 1964, so that any contender for the leadership must demonstrate his readiness to root out challenges to party control. Another is that with a period of political instability ahead, the Kremlin may be moving against anyone that might seek to take advantage of the un-

certaioty.
"It looks like a decision has been taken at the top to clear the decks in view of the looming succession crisis," a diplomat said, "I think they want to remove any source of dissent and discord that could distract them at a time when they have a major problem of their own to solve." Another factor in the chill,

Western officials say, is almost surely the strained ues with the United States. Much of the progress that has been made in opening up Soviet society in the past decade has been linked to the need to present a more acceptable face to the West, so as not to prejudice the gains of detente. But oow, with relations with Washington at what some officials feel is as low as they have been since the 1962 Cuban

missile crisis, the Soviet leaders may feel there is little to be lost.

Things can't get much worse between Washingtoo and Moscow, and it's pretty clear that the Western Europeans aren't in any mood to toughen their attitude," a Western envoy said. "All in all, you couldn't fault the people in the Kremlin for thinking that they may as well tidy up the shop now. so that when a change in the U.S. leadership comes and it's possible to improve relations they'll have the nasty business behind them."

One beliwether of the new attitude was the squeeze on telephone links with the West. The first sign of the cutback was the decision in late summer to eliminate direct dialing into and out of the country, which became possible in certain districts of Moscow with the importation of Western switching equipment for the 1980 Olympic Games.

The reversion to operator-assisted calls was attributed to technical causes, and Soviet officials said they expected to have the problems solved in a couple of years. But experience since then suggests that the real reason for the move was to curb contacts between dissidents and supporters in the West.

The element of threat, never far away for anyone seeking to leave, has increased markedly. Alexander A. Lerner, the top Soviet expert in cybernetics until he filed a request. for emigration 10 years ago and was disgraced, had his apartment door broken down by uniformed police officers last month and was told during a subsequent meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Spy Report Spurs Attacks On Thatcher

By Steven Rattner New York Thnes Service

LONDON — Angry members of Parliament accused the govern-ment Monday of playing down the importance of a breach in security at a top secret intelligence gathering center in Britain.

The contentions were sparked

by a report in The New York Times on Sunday that American officials were asking Britain for de-tails of a leak described as "ooe of the longest and potentially most damaging Soviet penetrations of Western intelligence since World

The report said that for 15 years there has been a major security leak at the government's communi cations monitoring headquarters at Cheltenham.

Donald Anderson, a member of the opposition Labor Party who questioned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said Monday it seemed she had been "less than frank." The prime minister, he said, "should be brought before the House to account for" a possible "cover-up and an attempt to

Mr. Anderson submitted a writ-ten question to Mrs. Thatcher Monday, to which the prime minister will be forced to reply by

Thursday. "The obvious reason for asking the question is the considerable disquiet felt by the United States government," be said. In that statement, he was reflecting the widely expressed embarrassment here that the seriousness of the security gap would be exposed by

The American leaks about what is supposed to be happening at Cheltenham can hardly be made without some reason," said Ted Leadbitter, a Labor MP who exposed the Soviet agent Anthony

The alarming thing ... is the frequency with which the Americans perceive us as the main source of leaks from within the Atlantic Alliance, the Daily Mail said



The body of Joseph Donegan is removed from an alley in Belfast where it was found Monday.

Abducted Catholic Slain in Belfast After Protestant Deadline Passes

United Press International
BELFAST — A kidnapped Catholic man was found dead in a Belfast alley Monday soon after the expiration of a deadline given by Protestant extremists to trade

him for a Protestant held by the Irish Republican Army.

In a separate incident, an unidentified gunman jumped from a
ear in Armagh and shot to death a Catholic who, according to local residents, worked for the IRA's political wing in last week's elec-

The body of Joseph Donegan was found in an alley in the Protestant Shankill section of Belfast, police said. Mr. Donegan was kidnapped after the Irish Republican Army abducted Thomas Cochrane, a part-time soldier. The

Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force

threatened to kill him at midnight

Sergeant Cochrane.

The Ulster Volunteer Force issued a statement after Mr. Donegan's body was found, denying any involvement. They termed the murder "horrific and callous," adding that it would seal the fate of Sergeant Cochrane.

Mr. Donegan's daughter Anne said she had appealed to Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing for Sergeant Cochrane's re-lease. She said Sinn Fein told her the IRA was willing to release him. Miss Donegan said that Sinn

Fein demanded an extension of the deadline and that they wanted security forces withdrawn so they could contact the IRA members holding Sergeant Cochrane.

Sergeant Cochrane, 57, was kidnapped Friday by an IRA unit as vowed to boycott all meetings.

Sunday unless the IRA released he drove to work in South Armagh on a motorcycle. The IRA said they were questioning him about "crimes against the Republican Within 12 bours, the Ulster Vol-

unteer Force kidnapped Mr. Donegan, 48, as he left a drinking club close to his home in west Bel-"The UDF have now issued a statement saying that they will kill

Mr. Donegan this evening unless Mr. Cochrane is released," a Belfast police spokesman said Sun-The abductions occurred as Sinn Fein made an unexpectedly strong showing in the province's first local assembly elections in 10 years, winning five seats in the new as-

4 Candidates Back Japan Arms Buildup

By Sam Jameson Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO - Yasuhiro Nakasone, one of the two leading candidates to become Japan's next prime min-ister, has said that Japan should reach a compromise with the United States over American demands for greater Japanese military spending. He saw this as a means to "make the United States seriously want to protect Japan." Mr. Nakasone, 64, made the

statement in a relevision debate Sunday with the three other candidates seeking the presidency of the Liberal Democrane Party to re-place Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who has announced his

plans to resign.

Both Mr. Nakasone, director of the Administrative Management Agency, and the other leading candidate, Toshio Komoto, 71, direc-tor of the Economic Planning Agency, supported a moderate military buildup. But both leaders refused to support any rapid increase in military spending, such as Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has advocated for Ja-

Mr. Komoto said he believed that his party's outline for a 1983-1987 military buildup announced in July would be sufficient.

Mr. Nakasone phrased his comments in the context of using U.S. power to ensure Japan's security. "How we can make the United States seriously want to protect Japan, is up to the skill of diplomacy," he said. Japan would have to do "the absolute minimum of what

we must do," Mr. Nakasone said. Shintaro Abe, 58, minister of in-ternational trade and industry, said that in seeking more military spending the United States must consider "Japan's position" to keep relations "healthy." He indi-cated that he was satisfied with the 1983-1987 buildup announced in

July.
Only Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, director of the Science and Technology Agency, spoke in favor of sig-nificantly increasing Japan's mili-



Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou waves to supporters after voting in Greece's second round of municipal elections. Mr. Papandreou's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement was victorious, but the right and left made gains. Page 2.

INSIDE

Many people in Spain talk about former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez these days, and most regret the eclipse that seems to await him in Spain's general election on Thursday.

■ The Reagan administration asserts that shifts in the labor force have raised the "natural" rate of unemployment to 6 percent, meaning, officials say, that today's jobless figure of 10.1 percent should be judged by a more lement standard.

A small cemetery of unmarked graves near a major army base may hold the bodies of 400 people who disappeared at the hands of government agents during the 1970s, according to Argentine

■ Rebels fighting the Angolan government say they captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake and promised he would be ■ The National Basketball Association will open its season on

■ Medieval Europeans feared them, and Irisb peasants believed they were the result of pigs hiding under a bed. In virtually every culture throughout history, says the author of a new manifesto, "redheads have been recognized as special people."

Friday with old faces in new places. A preview.

U.S. Is Preparing Policies for Post-Brezhnev Era

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan adminis--tration has begun preparing policies toward the Soviet Union that are based on the assumption that there will be an early change in the Kremin leadership and that it is im-portant that the next Soviet leader have a clear idea of U.S. views, administration offi-

Several officials involved in dealing with the Soviet Union said in interviews in recent days that there was a consensus among U.S. intelligence officials that Leonid I. Bre-zhnev, the Soviet leader for the last 18 years, was in such poor health that he was likely to be replaced soon. But there is no agreement on when this might occur, or who would succeed him, officials said.

Mr. Brezhnev, who will be 76 in December, is believed to have been in poor health for years, particularly in the last four years, when his public appearances have decreased

"Within the CIA and the State Department, different experts have different candi-dates to succeed Mr. Brezhnev, an official said, "but the old Soviet hands don't rule anybody out, even somebody nobody has

ROME — Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, began talks Monday with Pope John Paul II, saying he was a "little more pessimistic" about the situation at home now than when be last mer with the pope in July.

Archbishop Glemp, who can-celed his trip to the Varican and the United States earlier this month to remain in Poland during the tension over the dissolution of

the Solidarity union on Oct. 8, said

that he was planning to stay in

becomes more tense. I will leave earlier," he said on his arrival here.

Two bours later, Archbishop

Glemp attended a working lunch

or more pessimistic about the situ-

ation in his burneland than during

his last visit with the pontiff, Arch-bisbop Glemp said: "I am a bitle more pessimistie."

Archbishop Glemp, who has been a keen supporter of Solidarity together with the Polish-born John

Paul, also said that he had no news of the interned union leader, Lech

BEUING — Remarks by Deng Xiaoping, China's principal leader,

indicate that little progress was achieved during the first high-level talks between China and the Soviet

Union in three years, diplomatic sources said Monday.

ended a first round of consulta-

tions with Deputy Foreign Minis-ter Qian Qichen last week. It was

announced later that subsequent

meetings would alternate between

Speaking Sunday to the chair-man of Japan's Buddhist-oriented Clean Government Party, Yoshi-katsu Takeiri, Mr. Deng, who is an

Moscow and Beijing.

Asked if he was more optimistic

"But if the situation in Poland

Rome a week.

with the pontiff.

Glemp, Visiting Pope,

Expresses Pessimism

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has received briefings on the Kremlin leadership situation but has come away from them convinced that it makes no sense to pin U.S. plans on any one Soviet figure emerging as

Brezhnev's successor.

Reporters were told last week that before Mr. Shultz's recent two meetings with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York, it was agreed by Mr. Shultz and President Ronald Reagan that those sessions not be used to try to advance new Soviet-U.S. agreements, but rather to send, in effect, a transcript of U.S. views on relations with the Soviet Union in the new Soviet leadership. whatever it might be.

As a result, during the seven and a half hours of talks, Mr. Shultz deliberately spoke at great length on virtually every issue between the two countries. The U.S. expectation was that Mr. Gromyko's staff would send a full transcript of the exchange to the Soviet Politburo, from which the next Soviet leader is expected to emerge.

This was the overriding message conveyed

to the Soviet Union, reporters were told, in the Shultz-Gromyko meetings:

"We are strong. We are going to stay strong. We are going to develop our strength. We have strong alliances, and we

Asked whether ties between the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish government had been defin-

itively broken, Archbishop Glemp

said: "No, in this world nothing is definitive. A dialogue still exists."

the primate said that upon his re-turn home, "conditions" would he

set for a possible meeting with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzel-

ski, although when it became clear that Solidarity was to be banned, Archbishop Glemp had refused to hold scheduled talks with General

The Associated Press reported

from Warsaw that church sources

said martial law authorities had

refused to grant a passport to a bishop who had been denounced

for his strident criticism of official

Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk of the Przemysł diocese in southeastern

Poland was refused permission to leave Poland on Oct. 5, the sources said, to go to the Vatican for the

canonization of a Polish priest.

Deng Hints Soviet Talks Dragging

outstanding disputes.

adviser to the Communist Party

the pro-Soviet buffer state of Mon-

golia, Moscow's military interven-

tion in Afghanistan and its sup-

port of Vietnamese domination of

Diplomatic sources said the Chi-

nese leader's remarks, though not

new in substance, provided a

strong indication that last week's

talks had made on progress apart

Bishop Is Denied Passport

On his departure from Warsaw,

situation in that context, you have a formidable adversary. It doesn't have to be that way, but that's the way it is right now, and if you want to change, let's see some evidence

Among the possible "evidence" that the Americans have suggested would be the release from prison of dissidents, such as Anatoli B. Shcharansky, or a rise in emigration, an easing of martial law in Poland, an agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, or a Soviet willingness to press for an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

An official pointed out that during the meetings, neither side raised the possibility of a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev.

A State Department official said that Soviet diplomais had told their U.S. counter-parts that Mr. Brezhnev worked only about two days a week and that it was imp for him to assume the burdens of such a meeting. Since Washington assumes that Mr. Brezhnev will be replaced, there was no particular desire, the official said, to have a

Officials said that this is the first time in

can take care of our interests, and you better Soviet-U.S. relations that a change in the believe it. And if you want a conflict-ridden leadership is evident and U.S. officials have time to think about it.

Stahn died without warning in 1953 and his eventual successor. Nikita S. Khrushchev, was removed by his colleagues in 1964, with Mr. Brezhnev initially sharing the leadership with Alexei N. Kosygin, the government leader, and Nikolai V. Podgorny, the nominal chief of state. Mr. Brezhnev took over Mr. Podgoray's duties, adding them to his leadership of the Communist Party, in 1977, and Mr. Kosygin faded even before

For a long time the experts expected Andrei A. Kirilenko, who is 76, to replace Mr. Brezhnev. But lately, officials said, there have been plausible rumors in Moscow that he is very ill or otherwise out of the political race. His signature was missing from an obi-tuary signed by the rest of the Polithuro on Oct. 5 and this started a flurry of new ru-

Speculation has also centered on Yuri V. Andropov, former head of the secret police, but he has not been seen publicly since the

end of August, officials said. The most prominent contender, at the moment, officials seemed to agree, is Konstantin U. Chernenko, a longtime Brezhnev protege.

(Continued from Page 1) at KGB headquarters that he risked arrest and imprisonment unless he ceased all contacts with

Uglier incidents involving Jews have been reported from Leninerad. Kiev and other centers. Two members of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Martin Penn and Sharon Wolfe, who were in Lenin-grad recently to visit a Jewish friend, said they had been set upon and beaten by two young thugs as they approached the friend's apart-ment building.

The correspondent for Newsweek was expelled in midsummer, the first American correspondent to be ousted since 1977. Other Americans who have come here to see friends, mainly Jews, have been detained for hours, interrogated and even strip-searched at Soviet airports.

The climate is such that the bestknown dissident group, the Helsinki Group set up in Moscow in 1976 to chronicle Soviet buman rights abuses, annunced that it was disbanding. The last three ac-tive members of the group, 16 of whose adherents are serving terms in labor camps or internal exile, took the step after one of them, Sophia V. Kallistratova, 75, was told that she faced prosecution for slandering the Soviet state.

The demise of the Helsinki
Group marked a triumph for the

KGB, which had campaigned as-siduously under Mr. Andropov against dissidents of all stripes. Initially, some diplomats here attributed the crackdown on telephone links, as on other aspects of life, to Vitaly F. Fedorchuk. He is the new chairman of the KGB, succeeding Mr. Andropov, who re-tained his seat in the Polithuro but moved his day-to-day activities across to the Central Committee

ernment affairs. Mr. Fedorchuk, 64, came to his post with a reputation for heavyyears. Unlike Mr. Andropov, be is soccer's major tournament, the a man without a major political spokesman said.

secretariat, a sort of top-level

clearing house for party and gov-

once since his appointment.

The indication is that Mr. Fedorchuk is acting at the behest of his superiors, almost certainly including Mr. Andropov. Soviet officials with links to Mr. Andropov have been depicting him in a soft-edged way — he is said to speak good English and to admire Western culture. But there are few diplomats who can imagine his having surrendered his KGB post voluntarily unless he was assured of a strong degree of influence on

particularly in popular music, the theater and literature.

For 1986 World Cup

BOGOTA — Colombia will not hold the 1986 World Cup, a presidential spokesman said Munday. President Belisario Betancur was to explain later in a television and banded repression in the Ukraine, radio broadcast the reasons that where he was the KGB chief for 12 led Colombia to give up plans for

took 43, and independents, time. The first round of voting was held Oct. 17, but candidates in 140 towns received no overall majority. A Chill Seems to Enter making Sunday's ranoffs necessary.
Political commentators said that if voting patterns were repeated at the national level, the Communists

Daily Life in Russia would sharply increase their share of seats in parliament, making it almost impossible to form a leftist government without them. base of his own, and be has appeared with Mr. Brezhnev and other Politburo members only The Communist Party of Greece

> Moreover, the crackdown has been accompanied by speeches by senior party figures calling for greater ideological conformity all around. A recurrent theme in Soviet life, this has become more insistent with demands from the top for renewed discipline in the arts,

The threat to literature is seen by many writers as heralding the sharpest blow since the involuntary exile of Alexander Solzhen-itsyn in 1974. Without warning, the Central Committee adopted a resolution, still secret, that mandated efforts to "improve," as Pravda, the party newspaper, put it, the work of the country's leading literary journals and publish-

Privately, poets: essayists and novelists who began enjoying greater leeway in the 1970s are calling the decree the end of the "new tide" in Soviet writing.

Colombia Gives Up Plan

WORLD BRIEFS

Wins in Greek U.S., Allies Said to Agree on Talks

LUXEMBOURG — After months of disagreements over President Ronald Reagan's embargo on technology for the Soviet natural gas pipeline, the United States and its Western allies have agreed to consult each other over future tactics in East-West trade, European Community sources said Monday.

13

They said a committee grouping the main Western industrial states had been created after senior officials from the United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada met in Washington

Stampede in Moscow Said to Kill 20

MOSCOW - More than 20 persons died and dozens were injured at Moscow's Lenin Stadium after a game last week between Dutch and Soviet soccer teams, semi-official Soviet sources said Monday.

The newspaper Vechernaya Moskva reported last Thursday that "an accident occurred while the spectators were leaving as a result of a viola-tion of regulations on the movement of people. There were casualties, An investigation is under way." The newspaper did not say how many can-

Soviet sources and Dutch diplomats said the Soviet team, Moscow. Spartak, won the game 2-0, scoring the final goal in the last second of play. Many of the 15,000 spectators who already had left their seals, tried to return when they heard cheers marking the last goal. They are into other spectators coming down the walk, a panic ensued and many were crushed, the sources said.

Solzhenitsyn Urges Backing Taiwan

TAIPEI — Alexander Solzhen-itsyn, the exiled Soviet author, said Monday that Taiwan was "sent to the Free World as another trial," and urged non-Communist nations to learn more about the island and the feelings of its people.

At a news conference, the Nobel laureate said he boped that people in the United States. Southeast made heavy gains at the expense of the Socialists in the first round of Asia and Europe will learn to know "what is happening in free China and understand what the people here feel and think. If they the municipal elections, but agreed to back Socialist candidates in the second round against conservative can't understand this, it will be worse for all."

New Democracy, a pro-Western group that negotiated Greece's en-"I hope that the world will wake up and stop the contemptuous, in-different attitude, and realize that try into the European Community. Taiwan is one of the decisive places where the fortitude of the Free World will be put to test."
Mr. Solzhenitsyn said. He was inhad 41 percent of popular support compared with 36 percent in genvited to the Nationalist-ruled is-

eral elections in October 1981. One effect of the elections may be to enable the Communist Party land by a private arts awards founto intensify pressure on Mr. Papandreou to harden Greece's stance toward the European Community, NATO and the United

The government is seeking what it calls special arrangements with the EC, but it has made it clear there is little prospect of a complete withdrawal, as the Communists would like.

d voting patterns showed it nov

opponents.

Ruling Party

Local Voting

But Conservative Rivals

And Communists Gain

ATHENS - Greece's ruling So-

cialists were the winners Monday

in local elections, but their main

Final results in 276 municipali-ties, after two rounds of voting

that ended Sunday, showed that

175 mayorships had been won by the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Move-ment of Prime Minister Andreas

Papandreou or by minor leftist parties with which it is closely al-

Forty-nine mayorships went in

New Democracy, the conservative party that ruled Greece until the Socialists came to power a year ago. The pro-Moscow Communists

rivals of both left and right made

Mr. Papandreon has said that in the long run, Greece does not want to belong to NATO, but it has participated in NATO exercises this year, and he has given no indication that a pullout is likely

In Sunday's runoff, 11 of the 13 Communists who faced rightist opponents were elected. In the 37 towns in which the Communists faced the Pan-Hellenic Socialists, the Communists took 23.

of national opinion. The party won 34 percent in Athens last October and 42 percent in the previous municipal elections in 1978.

In the October general elections, the Pan-Hellenie Socialists won 172 seats, a comfortable majority in the 300-scat assembly, while New Democracy won 115 and the Communists 13,

New Democracy officials said that the recent rise in Communist support was temporary.



speaking at Taipei City Hall.

DeLorean Bail Hearing Is Canceled

LOS ANGELES — A court hearing at which John Z. DeLorsan was to ask for a reduction in his \$5-million bail was canceled at the last minute Monday, a magistrate's clerk said.

The cancellation came after legal aides trying to raise bail for Mr. Delorean, arrested last week on drug charges, reported difficulty in unraveling his complicated financial network. No date was set for another bail hearing, the clerk said.

Mr. DeLorean is charged with conspiring to possess with intent to distribute 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of cocaine. The prosecution has alleged that he hoped to save his failing car factory in Belfast with profits from drug sales.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Abortion Controversy New Democracy supporters said they were pleased by the 44 percent won by their candidate in Athens, which is often a barometer

a doctor and a patient, were given short suspended jail terms Monday in abortion suits in Brus-

Earlier this month, a Brussels court broke a nine-year indicial truce by giving suspended prison sentences to four persons - three doctors and a patient - for per-forming or receiving abortions. At least 20 more cases are due before the same court in coming months.

Opponents of the present abortion laws — among the strictest in Europe — say documents relating to about 7,500 abortions have been seized from one hospital alone. The opponents fear that a crack-down could drive abortion into the back streets and jeopardize wom-

Abortion has been outlawed in Belgium for more than a bundred years, but since 1973 the courts have overlooked a law that, if fully enforced, could result in more than 15,000 prosecutions every year.

But the truce - the result of a tacit understanding between suc-cessive justice ministers and public prosecutors — was broken when the current spate of cases started last year. The Brussels attorney general decided that he could not continue to ignore the flouting of a law that politicians have repeatedly refused to repeal.

The sentences passed were well below the maximum two to five years the court could have ordered. In the cases earlier this month the three doctors were each given four-. month suspended prison sentences, and one was also fined \$400, for performing abortions. A woman was given a two-month suspended sentence and an \$80 fine for receiving one.

Two other patients and a doctor were not sentenced because of a statute of limitations, and a psychologist was acquitted. The apparent leniency reflected that public opinion favors a change in the law, legal sources said.

BRUSSELS — Two more per
Brussels' University Hospital of St. Piecre. Pierre Hubinont, has proclaimed that he will continue to give abortions. Dr. Hubinont is mong those charged with performing abortions, and his case, expected to come before the courts shortly, is a cause célèbre.

The National Committee for the Legalization of Abortion estimates between 15,000 and 20,000 Belgian women have abortions every year, about half of them in Belgium and the rest abroad.

Inquiry Panel Hears Sharon (Continued from Page 1)

cre was from a British Broadcasting Corp. newscast at 5 P.M. Sept.

Most of the questioning was by Israeli Supreme Court Chief Justice Yitzhak Kahan, the chairman of the commission, and Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak. The third member of the panel reserve army General Yona Efrat, barely participated in the hearing. In response to questions Mr. Sharon:

• Said be considered the Phalangist units to be made up of disciplined soldiers but conceded that their conduct in battle was often different than that of the Is-

 Acknowledged the concept of "revenge" in the Arab world, but said that in his experience this did not involve "killing women chil-dren and old men." The Phalangs units were sent into the West Beirut refugee camps two days after the assassination of their leader. President-elect Bashir Gemyd of Lebanon.

The commission is expect continue its investigation for severat more weeks, possibly hearing later from Mr. Begin.

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and chairman of the military com-mission, said he expected no dra-matic change in relations unless The Chinese have emphasized Moscow took action to resolve

The White House said Monday that President Ronald Reagan

The debts are chiefly loans and guarantees by the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp.

that the renewed meetings were nnly consultations and not formal talks. Formal sessions were sus-Mr. Deng cited as examples of pended after Soviet troops and Sources said Monday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid F. Hyichev of the Soviet Union

such problems the presence of large numbers of Soviet troops along the countries' border and in tanks entered Afghanistan in December 1979.

tions indicated more a desire by Beijing for normal diplomatic contacts with Moscow than a tapprochement.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, ar-

riving in Rome on Monday.

would anthorize the U.S. govern-

ment in continue to pay interest owed by Poland to American

banks to avoid a default that

would relieve Warsaw of its debt.

Reuters reported from Washing-

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the decision meant the United States would keep Polish authorities "on the

line, owing the money, and nut let

from an agreement to continue to

them off scot-free."

A spokesman for the Japanese party said Mr. Deng also emucized the U.S. government of playing "too many cheap tricks." Diplomatic sources said this was

a reference to the recent Chinese protest over the presence of U.S. officials at receptions in Taipei celcbrating Taiwan's national day. They said Mr. Deng, however, added that Beijing would maintain its policy of developing Chinese-U.S. ties.

Qadhafi in Beijing

United Press International reported that Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, arrived in Beijing Monday and immediately be-

gan talks with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. Dressed in an all-white military uniform with several gold medals and accompanied by six female bodyguards in battle fatigues, Colonel Qadhafi arrived about 10 minutes late for his official visit.

The Libyan leader was hurried immediately to a welcoming ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People, China's national par-liament building.

Iran Seeks Vote in UN On Expulsion of Israel The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York

— Iran challenged the right of Israel on Monday to sit in the General Assembly and called for a vote

tn suspend its membership. Said Rajaie-Khorassani, Iran's ambassador, said he did not believe the United States would carry out its threat to boycott the organization if Israel were removed. Even if the United States did pull out, be said, Iran and Libya would make up any funds withheld by

French to Strike Over Wage Curbs · French ministers, who have been making increasingly grim and his administration hope that PARIS - With a week to go bestatements on the economy

fore France's four-month freeze on wages and prices ends, unions were preparing Monday for strikes to protest the Socialist government's plans to impose limits on wage increases until the end of

Starting Tuesday and until the end of the week, civil servants, railroad workers, dockers, coal miners, Paris transport employees, among others, will stop work for various periods on orders from the country's main labor organiza-

The strikes, mostly in the public sector, are aimed at demonstrating resistance to limits on wage increases in an austerity package drawn up by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

After the end of the freeze on

Nov. 1, unions and employers, now opening intensive negotia-tions, will have to agree to wage increases that do not exceed 10 percent for this year and 8 percent for 1983. As part of its plan to reduce in-

flating, the government has also decreed the same ceilings for price increases up to the end of next

year. The measure has brought sharp protests from industry and

the last two weeks, have said that stern measures were the only cure for inflation. They have made clear that the government would enforce the measures.

Interviewed on radio Sunday night, Mr. Delnrs said that the government was prepared to run the risk of being unpopular to eve its goal. "If this policy doesn't work, you

can change ministers, but there will still be a drop in living standards," he said. Setting an example for the country's four million public-sector em-

ployees last week, the government turned down wage demands from civil service unions and imposed an 8.1-percent total increase for this year. The figure is 1.9 percent-age points less than the 10-percent inflation expected for the year. The centrist union federation

Workers' Force, got only a weak response from its civil service members last Friday when it called a one-day work stoppage.
The Communist-led General

Confederation of Labor and the pro-Socialist French Democratic Confederation of Labor have called on civil servants to strike Tuesday and Wednesday. President François Mitterrand

they have been able to convince French workers that they must accept some sacrifice. About 75 per-cent of workers are not union

A weekend opinion poll showed that 43 percent of the population believed that the unions should ac-

cept the wage limits.

Meanwhile, Joseph Francesci, the secretary for public security who is responsible for leading the who is responsible for leading the government's campaign against terrorism, said Sunday that in 1971 the conservative government of President Georges Pompidou had set up a special police unit to report on the public and private lives of leating policies. of leftist politicians.

Interviewed on television, Mr. Francesci displayed photographs of police files that were clearly marked with the names President Mitterrand, who until last year was head of the Socialist Party, of Prime Minister Mauroy and other Socialist and Communist figures.

Mr. Francesci revealed the existence of the police unit in response

to allegations by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the rightist Rally for Republic party, that the Socialist government had set up a police unit to spy on him and other leaders of the oppo-sition. Mr. Francesci denied Mr. Chirac's allegations.

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TAX EXPORT

PERFUMI

U.S. Economists Agree 'Natural' Jobless Rate Has Increased to 6%

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service

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WASHINGTON — It has long been assumed, at least in political dehate, that full employment in the United States is reached when the jobless rate falls to roughly 4

That is the goal, for example, enshrined in the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 and it is the standard that has been impressed for decades on the pub-

Recently, however, the Reagan administration has begun to assert that long-term shifts in the labor force have substantially raised the 'natural" rate of unemployment. The natural rate, or the minimum amount of unemployment consistent with stable prices, is now 6 to 6.5 percent, administration officials have maintained, adding that today's politically explosive jobless figure of 10.1 percent should there-fore be judged by that more leni-ent standard.

Both President Ronald Reagan and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan have referred in the past several weeks to the new natural unemployment rate. The references, coming in the heat of an election season, were presumed by many to have been politically

But the fact is, many economists say, that the president and Secretary Regan are quite right; the natural rate has indeed climbed. "There's a consensus,"

Donald Ratajczak of Georgia State University. "Most people would say it's 5¼ to 6 percent." Economists furiously debate the significance of the actual unemployment rate reported each month. Conservatives stress the social benefits now available to minimize hardship; liberals say the re-ported rate understates the problem because discouraged and parttime workers are not included. But there is relatively little disagreement among economists about the theoretical natural, or minimum,

Economists say the higher natural unemployment rate is a phenomenon that has been occurring for most of the postwar period. Mainly it reflects demographie changes that affect the supply of labor: vast increases in the numbers of teen-agers and women in the work force. To only a small degree does the increase reflect the demand for labor — factors such as worsened job prospects for workers in, say, the automobile and steel industries.

The jobless rate is higher among teen-agers and women than among workers, economists note. Thus, they say, the greater partici-pation in the labor force by these groups has been responsible for the rise in the level of what is con-

sidered natural unemployment. Walter W. Heller, an adviser to Democrats and a professor of economics at the University of Minnesola, says that three points of the natural rate consist of the so-called frictionally unemployed, such as people changing careers or those who decide not to follow an em-

ployer's move to another state. On top of the rock-bottom three points is another 2.6 points of structural unemployment relating to demographie changes.

The ranks of these memployed

people probably cannot be rethe normal workings of the market, at least not without adding to inflation, though specific policies could be designed for

homa to his homeland.

where his homeland was.

VIENNA — The Czechoslovak

human rights movement, Charter

77, has called on the government

in Prague to release all political

prisoners before the resumption of

the European Security Conference in Madrid, émigié sources report-

In a letter dated Oct.22 on the

ed here Monday.

son. "There's something missing here."

Arizona Apaches Hope to Return

Geronimo's Body to His 'Country'

SAN CARLOS, Arizona - Arizona's Apache Indians have

determined to return the warrior Geronimo's remains from Okla-

"Only if he is brought back can things be at ease again," said Ned Anderson, chairman of the San Carlos Apache tribe, whose

reservation is about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Tuc-

refused and continued to fight for freedom. He was never defeat-

ed, but in 1886 he surrendered with his small band of Chiricahua

Shortly before he died in 1909 as a prisoner at Fort Sill, Oklaho-

ma, he wrote to President Theodore Roosevelt: "The place where I

and my people are kept is bad for us. Let me die and be buried in

my country." To this, Roosevelt replied, "Geronimo, there would

his "country" have touched off debate among Apaches about

Apaches, hurying Geronimo in Arizona would bonor his spirit, but objections have been raised by the Mescalero Apaches of New

River in New Mexico. Also among that group are several hundred Chiricahuas, including Geronimo's granddaughter, Ouida Miller,

who said it would be wrong to disturb the spirit of his grave.

Prague Urged to Release Dissidents

Efforts to carry out Geronimo's final request to be returned to

According to Ronnie Lupe, chairman of the White Mountain

that his home is at the headwaters of the Gila

forthcoming reopening of the Ma-drid meeting, the group said, "The statesmen's peace efforts will only

become credible if accompanied

by peaceful relations to their own

citizens, based on mutual respect

of law and justice. A nation that

does not even respect its own laws cannot be expected to comply with

be more war and bloodshed. It is best you stay where you are."

When other Apaches agreed to live on reservations, Geronimo



Hundreds of jobless people wait at a government unemployment office in suburban Detroit.

The broad recognition of a higher minimum is prompting some policymakers to think about new

mitiatives. The legislative agenda could soon reflect this, perhaps leading to fresh discussion of the so-called Phillips curve, which proclaims a trade-off between unemployment and inflation. The Reagan administration and other conservatives have declared this long-held notion

Minimum wage laws, which appear to reduce employment prospects for teen-agers and other workers with few skills, may also be rethought.

The administration implies that the natural unemployment rate is likely to continue to rise just at the time when, actually, it may have begun to reverse its long upward trend.

Few economists expect any substantial reduction in the numbers of women in the labor force, but a major decline in young workers is

a certainty. The bulk of the post-war baby boom that began in 1947 has already entered the job market and the number of 16- to 20-year olds is to decline by about 6 million in the 1980s.

"We are now entering a time when the natural rate of unemployment should begin to fall," said Robert J. Gordon, a professor of economics at Northwestern University who has written extensively on the issue. Mr. Gordon does, however, make his 6-percent estimate of the natural rate conditional on a stable exchange rate and the absence of price shocks in food and energy.

Mr. Gordon notes that the actual jobless rate was below the natural rate for most of the 1964-74 period (for 33 of 40 quarters) and this caused the 1964 Kennedy-Johnson tax cut to be inflationary. The 4-percent unemployment goal was simply incompatible with a constant inflation rate.

By contrast, with today's natural

rate far below the actual rate, there may be very little risk that eco-nomie stimulus would quickly reig-

■ Change Course, Heller Warns Walter Heller, comparing President Reagan's plea to "stay the course" with the voyage of the Ti-tanie, says unemployment will stay in double figures for months, Unit-ed Press International reported

nite inflationary pressures.

from Washington. Mr. Heller said in a television

interview Sunday of Mr. Reagan's economic program, "Let's be clear about what we mean by 'stay the course.' I don't mean that if the Titanic is heading for an iceberg that we should stay the course. The president's program isn't the thing that's going to get us out of this." The course Mr. Heller outlined

was for the Federal Reserve Board to continue its easing of monetary restraints — "trying to save the president from himself" — and a consistent effort to hold down fed-

White House Assailed On Civil Rights Policy

By Linda Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the American Civil Liberties Union has accused the Reagan ad-ministration of "ideological oppo-sition to civil liberties" and said that the administration and its supporters in Congress have been responsible for the most dangerous threats to civil liberties" in recent years.

Ira Glasser, the group's execu-tive director, made the assertions in an introduction to a 60-page re-port, "Civil Liberties in Reagan's America," issued Sunday by the organization. While the report reviewed what it characterized as threats to civil liberties hy school boards and hy local and state governments, it reserved its harshest criticism for the White House and

Congress.

Mr. Glasser said that in some ways the administration posed a greater danger to civil liberties than did either Senator Joseph McCarthy or President Richard M. Nixon, two of the organization's most frequent targets in ear-

lier decades. "Those men," he said, "were not ideologically committed to making fundamental changes in our legal structure. They had no particular theory of government. They were driven by personal amhition and, to be sure, they did not hesitate to

He continued: "But for this administration, the erosion of the Bill of Rights seems to be a primary goal, not a side effect. This admin-istration seeks to make structural changes in our system of govern-ment that, should they succeed, will not be easy to overcome once their time in office passes."

Mr. Glasser singled out the administration's support of legisla-tive efforts to strip the federal courts of their jurisdiction to en-force an array of constitutional

sweep the Bill of Rights aside when it was an obstacle."

related rulings declared errors.

Japanese in U.S. Seek **Review of Internment**

the petition is filed.

can has ever been proven.

than on factual data."

that "the necessity for mass evacu-

ation is based primarity upon pub-lic and political pressure rather

By Fred Barbash Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defendants in the 40-year-old Supreme Court decisions that were used to justify wartime internment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans are planning to seek a reopening of their cases, citing postwar evidence that the government withheld crucial information from the court.

The information, including navy and FBI intelligence reports, contradicted the government's asser-tion that "military necessity" required the curfews and evacuation orders imposed on Japanese-Americans. That assertion formed the core of the rulings.

The defendants seek a Supreme Court admission of error in the cases that would nullify their convictions for violations of restrictions and serve as a powerful symbol of apology by the court at a time of revived interest in the Japanese-American community about the internment.

The internment in desolate camps is widely regarded now as a gross injustice, the product of hys-teria and racism following the Jap-anese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. A wartime relocation com-mission established by Congress is considering redress for victims and their heirs.

The cases are known as Yasui vs. U.S., Hirahayashi vs. U.S. and Korematsu vs. U.S. Two of the defendants, Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, said they thought the effort would have important symbolic significance even if it were unsuccessful.

"We are trying to preserve the constitutional principles of our country," said Mr. Yasın, a lawyer and director of the Denver Human Rights Commission. "In this coun-try, we try to rectify our errors. The possibilities are not good, hut it seemed to me we ought to make the effort."

A Supreme Court reversal would work little or no change in the law since subsequent rulings in unre-lated cases, though not wartime cases, have dramatically expanded safeguards for racial minorities,

Mr. Yasui said the defendants were aiming for Dec. 15 to file pet-itions, possibly in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in California, to have their convictions and



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KOUROS. Les dieux vivants ont leur parfum. KOUROS KERANI WIKNI WESSAINTEAURENT Parfums VESSAINT/AURENT

Now a sociology professor at the University of Alberta in Canada Mr. Hirahayashi said lawyers had been working on the petitions for months in Seattle and San Francisco under the leadership of Peter H. Irons, a lawyer and scholar who is researching a book on the cases. Over the weekend, Mr. Irons said he had found new information about alleged destruction of evirights. 1 337.

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Dillon Myer Dies; Foe of **War Camps**

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, 91, who headed and then opposed the organization that su-pervised the wartime relocation of more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans on the west coast, died Thursday of cardiac arrest in a nursing he Maryland. home in Silver Spring,

From 1942 to 1946, Mr. Myer was director of the War Relocation Authority. The wartime internment of Japanese Americans, au-thorized by executive order, is con-sidered one of the darkest episodes in American history. The order authorized the removal of Americans of Japanese origin from their homes near the Pacific coast and resettlement in mountain states

and the Midwest. Mr. Myers recalled those years in a 1972 interview: "It took me about one trip to find out this was something that shouldn't be done. It was a very inhuman thing to do." He led efforts to do away with the work of the anthority and for the return of the Japanese to their homes.

Cynthia Propper Seton NEW YORK (NYT) — Cynthia Propper Scton, 56, a novelist and essayist, died Saturday of acute

leukemia in Northampton, Massa-For 12 years, Mrs. Seton wrote a regular column for The Berkshire Eagle of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her first book, a collection of the columns, was followed by two volumes of essays. Her third novel, "A Fine Romance," was nominated for the National Book Award in 1976. Her last novel, "A Private Life," was published in

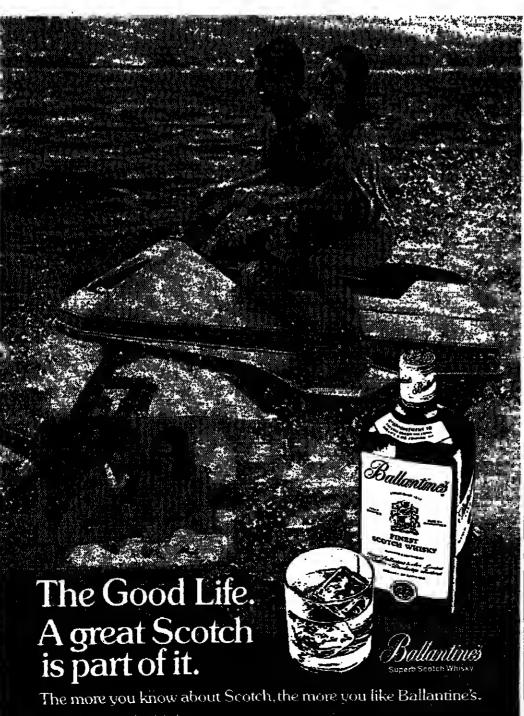
April Other deaths:

Jacques Klein, 52, one of Brazil's leading pianists and the winner of the 1953 first prize of the Geneva International Music Contest, Saturday of cancer in Rio

Tsugio Okabayashi, 71, president of Kuraray Co., Japan's leading textile firm, Saturday of a kidney ailment in the western Japa-



AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER Leading Subsidy book publisher seeks manu-scripts of all types Signon, non-tection, poetry



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Voting No to Freeze

on Nov. 2 to express an opinion about a "freeze" on nuclear weapons. Referendums urging a negotiated halt in the arms race appear on ballots in nine states and many localities, including Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago. They pose a difficult choice.

The freeze proposals are oot particularly practical or diplomatically desirable, but the popular movement from which they spring deserves encouragement. It has played a useful role in moving the Reagan administration toward negotiations. A vote for the freeze could thus be justified as a further expression of impatience with the Reagan team's approach to arms control. And a vote against could be construed as an endorsement of the administration's excessive arms buildup or its nasty Red-baiting in portraying the freeze movement as a Moscow front.

Yet the freeze is a simplistic, sloganeering response to a complex issue. Despite the symbolie struggles around this plebiscite, the voter had best deal with the essence of the proposal. Our strong commitment to arms con-trol ootwithstanding, we urge a vote against. The variously worded referendums have in

common the simple call for a freeze. A typical wording, as in New Jersey, urges the administration to ask Moscow to "immediately agree to a mutual, verifiable halt of all further testing, production and deployment of ouclear warheads, missiles and delivery systems as a first step toward mumal, balanced reduction." It asks that the money saved go to "human needs and tax reduction."

The political effect is to put relatively greater pressure on the United States than the Soviet Union, which suppressed its freeze movements. And the referendums invite yet another approach to oegotistions, adding to the lamentable U.S. record of a fresh start by each of the last three presidents; while dis-cussion of a freeze might take up elements of

One in four American voters will be asked the completed but unratified SALT-2 treaty, it would inevitably waste much of the work already done over many years.

The worst thing about the proposed freeze is that it panders to the misleading idea that America and Russia possess more nuclear weapons than they need. True as that may be, the prevention of nuclear war depends not so much on the numbers of weapons as on their characteristics and invulnerability to attack. Indeed, the effectiveness of deterrence also depends vitally on some non-nuclear weapons, such as submarine detectors.

ons, such as submarine detectors.

So it is wrong to suggest that Washington and Moscow could "immediately" agree about a stable balance — say, which dual-purpose aircraft or missiles should be frozen. It is also wrong to suggest that some weapons, like submarines, could be safely frozen. while anti-submarine technology is not. And although most missile and weapons testing could be verified from afar, a halt in weapons production would not be verifiable.

A halt in nuclear deployments would leave the Soviet Union with a large missile advan-tage in Europe, causing grave problems for NATO. And a halt would prevent the United States from counterscting the vulnerability of its land-based missiles - a vulnerability that could become more dangerous than the size of either power's arsenal.

The final snare in some of the referendums is the promise of economy. Less than 20 percent of America's defense budget goes for nuclear weapons. And the more stable the nuclear balance, the greater will be the need for more expensive non-nuclear forces.

Anti-ouclear slogans and protest have their place in the arms debate, but these referen-dums will not advance a difficult diplomacy. The knowledge that warm supporters of arms cootrol opposed them should prevent misinterpretation of their defeat.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Prize Well Earned

It has sometimes seemed that the Swedish Academy has gone to extraordinary lengths in its pursuit of literary excellence, finding the lamp of literature burning, however dimly, in some remote tundra of the human spirit and causing those who are supposed to know about such things to scurry to their reference books. That cannot be said of Gabriel Garcia Mårquez, the celebrated Colombian writer who bas just been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Literature. We congratulate him,

and the Academy oo the choice. Mr. García Márquez's imaginatioo works on the grand scale. His best-known novel, "One Hundred Years of Solitude," flamboyantly recapitulates in microcosm the experience of man from Eden to oblivion through six generations of the Buendia family, a Latin American version of Faulkner's Snopeses and Sartorises, whose many members enact their history in a marvelous realm lying somewhere between mystery and madness, in which all the usual laws are suspended but which nonetheless seems real. Perhaps it is. Mr. Garcia Marquez has said that "surrealism comes

from the reality of Latin America." However that may be, to depict a world so extravagant in its comic and tragic effects and yet so palpably real is a magnificent

in English and a sixth, the novella "Chronicle of a Death Foretold," will be published in the United States in the spring.) The book's enormous success opened the doors of publishing abroad to many other writers of the Latin American literary renaissance.

The Nobel Prize for Literature seems unable to be awarded without some controversy. There are those who object to the writer's leftist politics. The U.S. government refuses to issue him a visa, although it lets him enter the country on a waiver. To this we can only say that politics is not literature.

Inevitably there are supporters of other candidates. ft is undeniable that there are other, equally qualified writers: the South Af-rican Nadine Gordiner, England's Graham Greene, Argentina's Jorge Luis Borges, to name three. That is a matter of taste.

What is most important about prizes, it seems to us, is not the recognition given to one person in one year, for fame can be very fleering; but the recognition given year in and year out to the continuing value of the liter-ary enterprise itself, an enterprise conducted one person in sweat and secrecy and suffering for the great enrichment of us all. We affirm that value, and we thank Gabriel Garcia Marquez for embodying it.

Other Opinion

The Midlands in Michigan

Problems which looked uniquely British 20 years ago - of antiquated industrial structures, complacent management or deadlocks with trade unions - have now spread to America and Europe, where they look more serious in the face of Japanese competition; descriptions of contemporary Detroit sound like caricatures of the British Midlands. As every Western country faces mounting unemployment and continuing recession, the dif-ferences in growth begin to look less important than the oeed for political stability. - Anthony Sampson in The Observer.

A Time of High Rollers

"It's better than gold," John DeLorean re-portedly exulted as be handed over a packet of cocaine to a buyer who turned out to be a federal agent. He thus pointed a sharp finger at a disease eating away the American soul. The fact is that high rollers are on the loose. Greed at the top bas been systematized.

Mr. DeLorean is not a fortune hunter out of nowhere. He came up through the ranks of one of the most tightly organized American companies. General Motors. He served for years as general manager of Pontiac, then as general manager of Chevrolet. When he left GM he was widely praised as a creative entrepreneur, and he had no difficulty raising funds for his own company.

Just why greed should enjoy such favor at this time is not clear. Inflation probably plays a part; it works to cheat industrious people who put aside money for rainy days. it rewards gamblers. But that is an old story. The oew story is bow much institutions and

leaders and doctrines rationalize mere hoggishness. The Reagan administration honors the rich as few administrations in American history. The elite universities pay deference to the education of apparatchiks for commerce, and the best business schools increas-

ingly stress short-term profits.

The press and television celebrate the throwing away of money in frivolous pursuits. A new term, libertarianism, has been coined to justify self-indulgence. The majority, in other words, is not moral.

Avarice, to be sure, is not the deadliest of sins. Dr. Johnson once observed that "there are few ways in which a man can be more innocently involved than in getting money. But he lived in a time when honor counted more than riebes, when the aristocratic nature of society constrained mere plutocracy. So the lesson is not that moneymaking is ba but that it oeeds an inspirational offset. The trick is to sneak an ideal of high quality past the prejudice against anything elite.

— Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

The Chinese-Soviet Talks

In initiating the talks in Beijing, Chinese leaders listed three cooditions which Moscow must meet before improved relations can take place. These are large-scale reduction of Soviet troops stationed on the borders of the two countries, ceasing of Soviet support for Viet-nam's Intervention in Cambodia, and Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Soviets will never give in easily to these cooditions.

It is unlikely that there will be a sudden

thaw in Sino-Soviet relations, but it is possible that their ties will improve slowly.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

OCT. 26: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: New York Banks Close

NEW YORK - No one now can disguise the gravity of the situation occasioned by runs on banks in many different quarters of the country, which necessitate heavy withdrawals from New York by out-of-town institutions. This, with the withdrawals and hoarding of money by affrighted depositors of many New York banking institutions, is seriously complicating the situation. Money is disappear-ing from banking quarters. As a result chiefly of the dearth of funds to meet the continued drain by depositors, seven local banks and must companies have closed their doors.

1932: RCA Equips Mussolini

MILAN — Premier Mussolini is about to inaugurate a new high-powered radio broadcasting station erected near this city by the Radio Corporation of America. Italy's broadcasting network now comprises as its key sta-tions this and a similar installation in Rome. An interesting feature of the station is its au-tomatic system of protective devices, which safeguards not only engineers and operators, but also the mechanism of the station itself. The plant is designed in modernistic Italian decorative style, with luxuriously outfitted public rooms for performers and visitors.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chausace LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher PHILIP M. FOISTE ROLAND PINSON WALTER WELLS

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28 56 12. Telex 61170. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Namerre B 732021136. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.



Timerman Exhorts His Country

BOSTON — It is hard for outsiders to appreciate what many Israelis feel, as Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon corrupt the values of their country, mining it to the politics of militarism and hate. Official propagations ganda is effective. No friend of Israel wants to bear bad news.

But now an Israeli has expressed his anguish in words that burn through the propaganda and the wishful thinking. Jacobo Timerman, who survived torture by the Argen-tine regime and made it to Israel, kept a journal of his reflections on the war in Lebanon. The New Yorker has just published two installments; a book will follow. No one who reads it can fail to understand the urgency of the threat to Israel from within.

The operation that became a war," Mr. Timerman calls the Lebanese invasion. From the beginning it was built on lies, its objectives concealed, its costs suffered without justification. He quotes the parents of Israeli soldiers who fell in this political war. Their words are hard to bear. The invasion was first said to be

The invasion was first said to be necessary to stop PLO shelling of Galilee; in fact, Mr. Timerman writes, Galilee villagers were quieter "than they had been for years." Then it was the threat of shelling that had to be removed. On June 8, the third day, Mr. Begin told the Knesset: "If we achieve a line of 25 miles north of our border, then our work is done. our border, then our work is done.
All the fighting will end."

But it did not end. Beirut was bombed, refugee camps flattened. The concealed objective, Mr. Timer-

By Anthony Lewis man says, was political: to destroy Palestinian nationalism. And it was built on years of indoctrination: the depiction of Palestinians as "ter-

rorists," a people with a rootless, almost criminal identity. Israeli soldiers, as they fight the war, discover that Palestinians are human beings — children, women, young men who like themselves "take pride in their identity." Mr. Begin says that Israeli forces are under orders to be bumane, but the soldiers know that the widening war in fact. kills women and children.

The soldiers ask questions, and in The soldiers ask questions, and in that Mr. Timerman sees hope. For they may learn that their country is suffering from the policy of himdness to the Palestinian reality. "The deterioration that is occurring in the social fabric of our country," Mr. Timerman writes, "canoot be halted if we don't take to heart the true character of the Palestinian problem." of the Palestinian problem."

He adds, "The alternative our goverament offers, no matter how it masks it, is to continue repressing the Palestinian people until we destroy their will to live and liquidate their national identity." But in repressing the Palestinians, Israel burdens itself. The absorption of the West Bank "demands social and economic effort that is not only bleeding the country but chaining future Israeli genera-tions to its defense."

And there is the psychological cost.

What kind of normality can there be when nearly 3.5 million Jews are prepared to turn nearly 2 million Palestinians into second-class cinzens, with all the cultural, social and eco-

nomic degradation this means?" Mr. Timerman writes with the authority of a survivor, a man whose faith as Jew and Zionist was tested in

the fires of anti-Scratism. He cannot be put off by the factic of labeling anyone who criticizes Mr. Begin's policy an anti-Semite. He condemns the silence of Jewish leaders in the disspora who allow themselves to be manipulated by Mr. Begin. And he condemns the folly of the Palestinians, their reliance on ter-

for and military fantasies. If there is to be hope now, Mr.
Timerman says, Palestinian leaders
must abandon their strategy of rejecting Israel. They will have to learn to survive on the basis of dignity in sorrow, on the message of the trage-dy, on the morality of the victim all of them attributes that previously belonged to the Jews and now belong to the Palestinians."

And Israelis will have to learn that

Palestinian identity cannot be de-stroyed without injury to the destroy-er. For the two peoples are bound in gether. "After more than 30 years, after several wars, after unuttorable sufferings, the actors remain the same, and are in the same place." Only one new opportunity emerges from the war, Mr. Timerman con-

cludes — "the opportunity for minus! recognition of the two peoples." The New York Times.

On Top of the Pipeline Fracas, a Coming Clash on Sea Law

WASHINGTON — Not content with per-iodically rubbing more salt in the pipe-line wound, the Reagan administration is about to needle the European allies further in

THE PER PER USE

Better tell the pope, too: We won't stand

for any meddling in the affairs of us Poles."

another sensitive spot, law of the sea.

In full retreat on other fronts of U.S. foreign policy, right-wing zealots still dug in at a secondary level in the State Department and the White House have seized on this relatively low-priority issue to score points against "creeping international socialism."

Within a fortnight, a high emissary of the administration is to visit Western Europe with an appeal that the allied governments back down on endorsement of the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty.

Last year the United States, alone among

major mantime nations and joined only by three small countries, rejected the compre-hensive treaty, which was the culmination of seven years of negotiation.

The administration's justification for first scuttling the final phase of negotiations and then rejecting the treaty itself was primarily the deep-sea mining provisions, bot it also re-flected an ideological distaste for any form of international regulation of ocean uses.

The treaty text was negotiated for the Unit-ed States by three Republicans of outstanding qualifications, the last being Elliot L. Rich-

By Charles Maechling Jr.

ardson, who has held four Cabinet posts. It obtained almost everything that the United States needed to protect its strategic interests and those of the free world.

01982 HERBROCK

Offshore oil and mineral deposits would be given legal protection out to the edge of the continental shelf. Fishery resources would be protected out to 200 miles. Coastline would be protected from pollution by international standards enforced by the country affected.

Still more important, a new 12-mile territorial sea would assure rights of transit passage and overflight through more than 100 international straits oow threatened by unilateral control and potential closure. The treaty thus would enhance strategic mobility by allowing rapid deployment of U.S. forces without the oeed to negotiate maritime passage or overflight rights in times of crisis.

Those and other navigation clauses in the treaty were nailed down on the tacit under-standing that the United States would recog-nize the rights of the world community in the minerals of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction — the grapefruit-sized nodules of manganese, copper, cobalt and nickel that carpet parts of the ocean floor at depths of two to three miles. The so-called "common beritage" clauses were the last to be negotiated, and for good reason: Deep-sea mining was and remains untested and problematical.

Opposition from industry to that part of the treaty, which calls for international con-

trol of ocean mining and sharing of proceeds with developing nations, has been made the basis for the administration's rejection of the entire treaty. Never mind that the technology to recover the nodules has never been used in real conditions and will not be perfected for another 10 years; and that under the best of market conditions the minerals are available elsewhere and can be easily stockpiled.

The Reagan administration has thrown strategic advantage to the winds in order to satisfy ideology. It will not even participate in preparatory commission meetings that might cure the treaty's deficiencies. And it has now commissioned Donald Rumsfeld, man-of-allwork in the Ford administration, to talk the allies out of signing the treaty at a ceremony scheduled for December in Jamaica.

This new venture in trans-Atlantic meddling will not be warmly welcomed. The European Commission has endorsed the treaty. France, Japan and some smaller European countries are virtually committed to signing

it. There is a chance that West Germany and Britain, which abstained from initial approval, will agree to defer signing. British and West German companies are participants in the five international consortia that have invested in deep-sea technology. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who flouted the United States on the pipeline issue, may feel inclined to placate President Reagan on sea law.

Washington's strategy is to try to circum-vent growing international acceptance of the common-heritage principle. It would be done by negotiating side agreements with major industrial nations for recriprocal recognition of deep-sea mining claims so that private syndicates could proceed in defiance of the treaty.

The decision to play odd man out on the law of the sea, if left at that, does not immediately add strain to the rickety alliance. But in the current chill of trans-Atlantic relations, it is folly for the United States to deplete its skimpy political credit by trying to force its partners to act counter to the strategic interests of the whole alliance. President Reagan should keep Mr. Rumsfeld home.

The writer, an international lawyer, is a resident scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for In-ternational Peace in Washington.

Midterm Elections: Maybe Neither of the Parties Should Win

pends on their winning a great victory in next Tuesday's congressional elections, but maybe it would be better to have a scoreless tie.

Neither side deserves a "great victory," nor would either know what to do with it if it occurred. The present balance of political power between the executive and the legislative branches is not very good, but there is something to be said for leaving

bad enough alone.

Most Democrats are convinced that Ronald Reagan would have been an excellent vice president and would be a perfect ex-president, but be will be president for the next two years whether they like it or not, and the last thing the United States needs is a weakened or crippled president in the last half of his term.

The Republicans say they want their party to win a clear majority in both the House and the Senate, so that Mr. Reagan would have the votes to put over his policies, but they are not at all sure they know what his policies are and would undoubtedly divide among themselves if they did. So the midterm congressional elections are not really the time for a fi-

L ISBON — While sections of the Spanish armed forces

were conducting themselves so, as

to put the democratie outcome of this week's Spanish elections at

risk, the conservative-dominated

parliament in Portugal passed a de-

For historic reasons Portugal

fense law that reins in the military.

hesitates to give its big oeighbor

lessons in anything, preferring to keep the Spanish at arm's length. But Lisbon's latest initiative in

consolidating its eight-year-old de-

For the first time in Portugal's

seven centuries of existence the

armed forces are to be subordinated to parliament. Control of the

military passes to the defense min-

ister, Diogo Freitas do Amaral,

and to a civilian-dominated Su-

Explaining the bill to the Assem-bly of the Republic, the minister

said it was designed to curtail any

future attempt at a military coup.

It assigns the armed forces a clear.

single role as defender of the na-

tion against outside aggression.

Until now the military has had re-

sponsibility for this and for inter-

Mr. Freitas alluded to events in Spain, saying: "Force of arms should not be used against ideas or

In Portugal the military has been

firmly guided by the head of state.

Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes,

who is widely regarded as a com-

mitted democrat. Undoubtedly

there have been nps and downs, and mistakes have been made, not

against the force of the vote."

nal security as well

mocracy deserves attention.

preme Defense Committee.

tration. That will come in 1984; this is only balftime. These elections will give the voters a chance to look at their candidates and kick the rascals out of both parties, which is a good idea, and still leave the balance of

power in Congress about where it is.
This struggle between the contending political forces infuriates people with strong ideologies and weak minds, who long for certainty, clarity and security — as if such things ever existed. But it may be that in this old political world that is dying and the new economie and political world that is emerging, the hope lies in hard and honest debate between the politi-cal parties and with the allies.

This is not the sort of thing that can be settled in congressional elections where local issues and personalities tend to overwhelm Mr. Reagan's view of the "national interest."

Mr. Reagan did oot mount a "revolution" in American affairs during his first two years, as he sometimes pretends. But he has challenged the welfare state assumptions of the past and forced not a reversal but a correction of course. Even his opponents concede that this compelled a pause

the least by the president, but on balance the armed forces have,

since their 1974 coup against the

dictatorship, moved progressively back to barracks and toward re-

newed professionalism, which is

This success has been no mean

achievement for a country in which

military power has always loomed large and which has a tradition of

military college education for na-tional leaders. The final step in

breaking out of this historie situa-

tion came two weeks ago with the passing of the new law, which now

awaits the approval of the presi-

dent and promulgation. The days when the army proposed and dis-posed in Portugal are nearly over. Perhaps the key difference with

Spain lies in recent political devel-

opments in Portugal making possi-ble a successful revision of the left-

ist post-revolutionary constitution,

which until August regulated the

transition to democracy. The revi-

sion ends an eight-year period of

tuguese should now recognize their

government as a stable institution

elected to exercise power, and oot

wage war for it.
The right-of-center government coalition, whose mandate expires

in 1984, is moving boidly to take advantage of the new situation and

fulfill electoral promises of basic

social and economic reorganization

- all this with no more threats of

military takeovers in the back-

International Flerald Tribune.

ground. Madrid must be envious.

As one commentator put it, Por-

struggle for political power.

Gen. Eanes's watchword.

Letter From Lisbon

By Ken Pottinger

By James Reston

It was a good effort, but his supplyside, top-side ideology didn't work any better than the ideology be op-posed, so now the Democrats are mounting a correction of President Reagan's "correction," which is the way the old foggy combative democratic system works.

Mr. Reagan understands this in his own amiable way. He is a conservative ideologue at heart, flying around the country condemning the Democrats and the Soviets for all troubles and calling on everybody to "give him time" and "stay the course." But when he finds that his old

General Electric speeches don't play in Peoria, where the farm machinery folks are out of work and the farmers becomes a pragmatist. He tells them the Russians are dreadful people who are stamping

out freedom in Poland and should be

punished, but he is willing to sell them 23 million metric tons of grain or even reconsider his opposition to the Sovet gas pipeline. Looking to the future, there are great issues to be debated in the next two years: not only the questions of taxes and entitlements and Social Se-curity at home, bot the problems of

clear arms race, and the defense of a free civilization in the world. How to face up to all this is what we would like to know, and the country is obviously divided on how to do

world trade and the control of the nu-

it. But the chances are that these ele-W parties are pretending, as usual, that the future of the republic deal, that the future of the republic deal judgment on the Reagan adminisfor reflection that was long overdue, are sore and looking for markets, he
answered by getting a decisive Democratic or Republican majority.

The hope for the country lies rather in the struggle of debate between the parties — not in the ideologies that have failed, but in the clash of opinion that may produce some badly needed new ideas and leaders.

It is easy to speer at the political combat in Washington, the endless, futile arguments between the parties, and to long for a majority that can finally decide something. But "every wall is a door," Emerson said, and this impressed Albert Camus, who added, "Let's not look for the door and the way out: Instead let us sock the respite where it is - in the very thick of the battle."

The New York Times.

Elections: Sharper Divisons in the Offing

WASHINGTON — The real story of the midterm elections may be the deepening split between America's two major parties. The Democrats and the Republicans are growing more ideological and less pragmatic. They are also becoming in-creasingly regional as they struggle to consolidate their constituencies.

It is in the Democrats' interest to win big, but oot too big. Winning big means gaining 25 or 30 seats in the House of Representatives, three or four Senate seats and seven or eight governorships. Such a victory would revive party morale.

An even bigger victory — which is beginning to look like a real possibility - would present problems, particularly if it meant the Democrats regaining control of Congress. They would have to come up with full-scale alternatives to Reaganomics, but there is no evidence that they have anything of their own to offer.

The president calls on Americans to "stay the course." The Democrats are focusing on the question of fairness. They are not attacking the presi-dent's policies as wrong in principle, nor proposing a great new program of taxing and spending. They are cap-italizing oo the president's image of dogmatism and inflexibility. By William Schneider

There is no question but that liberal Democrats will make gains in 1982. Almost all House and Senate Republicans who are in trouble are facing more liberal Democratic challengers. Republicans will probably incur substantial losses in deeply depressed farm states and in industrial areas of the Northeast and Midwest, where liberal Democrats are the norm.

How will Democrats choose to in-terpret the "mandate" of 1982? Will they see it as discrediting Reaganomics? Many bberal Democrats feel that Mr. Reagan never really had a mandate to carry out his right-wing revolution in government and that the traditional Democrace program of economic protection and social welfare was not represented and thus not really rejected in 1980.

If the Republicans lose badly this year, a disproportionate share of the losses will be carried by liberal and moderate Republicans. (Moderate Republican governors in some Midwestern states chose to retire this year rather than face the voters at a time record unemployment.) Liberal and moderate Republicans usually represent states that are bberal or

Democratic or both. They win by get-ting votes from liberal Democrats and Independents, often because the Democrats put up colorless or corrupt party regulars against them. In recent years, however, the Democrats have been fielding fresh, "New Politics" candidates. Liberal Democrats and Independents find an acceptable candidate on the Democrace line and see no reason to support a Republican who will vote to keep Strom Thurmond and Jesse Helms in charge of key Senate committees. Moreover. the severe economie conditions in these states are driving working-class voters back to the Democratic fold. The result will likely be to exacer-

ty. Moderates will see what happened in 1982 and will try to keep their dis-tance from Mr. Reagan: Conserva-tives will see the elections as purging undestrable influences.

bate the split in the Republican Par-

The depression of 1982 may have the effect of consolidating each party's regional base - Democrats in the Northeast and Midwest Republicans in the Sun Belt. This would drive the parties farther apart socially as well as ideologically and set the stage for a major showdown in 1984.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More Churchill

The anecdote (in "People," IHT, Oct. 12) about Winston Churchill's habit of dictating his morning correspondence in the nude is an old chestnut. Allow me to top it with an equally true story told to me years ago by Max Perkins, the celebrated editor at Scribner's, which was Churchill's American publisher.

On a trip to New York, Churchill, at that time chancellor of the Exchequer, had occasion to correct the galleys of a book of his that was soon to be published. As be needed a secretary, Mr. Perkins offered his own, a quiet, modest woman named Irma Wyckoff. She duly found Churchill sitting naked atop his hotel bed smoking a cigar.

Miss Wyckoff took his dictation and galley corrections gamely for two days, but her composure flagged and she departed on the second day so visibly shaken that a Churchill aide, accompanying her to the door, was moved to try to comfort her. "Don't worry, Miss," the aide said. "He doesn't notice you."

DONALD WAYNE Cambridge, England.

Kennedy in 1962

Regarding "General Taylor Reflects on Lessons From the Cuban Missile

Crisis" (IHT, Oct. [3): Gen. Taylor's account falls flat indeed for those who lived through the 1962 missile crisis. Beginning in 1961 and building to a crescendo through-

out 1962, reports from Cuban refugees and the photos, plus information supplied by Senators Dodd and Goldwater, told of the ever-growing bases. By summer 1962 there was even talk of impeaching John F. Kennedy for his refusal to acknowledge the danger of the Cuban bases. By fall 1962 the evidence was so nverwhelming that he was forced to act. Presidential boldness in a crisis?

Munich Consistently Baker

Russell Baker is quite possibly the best American humorist since Mark Twain. He is consistently uproarious.

المن الدِّميا،

JACK McCOY.

11:35

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U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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Para Name

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silence of leng upulated by Mr the factor of the first of the six of divinity is

> signed for reasons that have never Ave to learn that been completely explained, and was succeeded by Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. This year Mr. Suarez formed a new, party slightly more to the left, the Social Democratic Center, in the hope of winning in the current campaign enough years. cannot be de the current campaign enough votes to gain membership in a coalition under Felipe González's Socialists. lancting of male for many A comprehensive opinion poll published last week by El Pais, the Madrid daily, shows him with only

Ciermany and Attherpants ig that have ined to placate

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stepped aside in favor of Landelino Lavilla, and he does not even appear on television. Mr. Lavilla

has spent lavishly on advertising, but he is faring little better, as the leader of a party that won 168 seats three years ago, than Mr. Politicians of other parties, who would not vote for Mr. Suarez, say they wish he was running more strongly. They, too, think that an enfeebled center is bad medicine

Suárez's Centrist Call

Likely to Be Ignored In Spanish Elections

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Many people in Spain talk about

former Prime Minister Adolfo

Suarez these days, and most regret

the eclipse that seems to await him

in Spain's third post-Franco gener-

Mr. Suarez, 49, guided his coun-

try through the perilous transitioo

from dictatorship to democracy. In the elections of 1977 and 1979, the

Union of the Democratic Center, a

centrist grouping of no fewer than

17 parties, emerged as the victor, and Mr. Suarez, its founder, led it

But, in January 1981, he re-

His effort seems to have failed,

3.5 percent of the vote and no more than five of the 350 members

of Congress. Only in Madrid, Bar-

celona and Avila does his new par-

ty seem to stand much chance of

Campaigning here in the Basque country, Mr. Suarez has tried hard to overcome the prevailing popular option that he is a man whose hour

has come and gone. But it is an uphill struggle. Although he gets free television time, along with four other national party leaders, he has little money for billboards or newspaper advertising and he

or newspaper advertising, and he has had little time to build an or-

Nonethcless, he stands for some-

thing in Spanish politics. He is the chief exemplar at the moment of

the idea that a polarization be-tween right and left is mortally

dangerous, that it invites a renewal

of the conflicts that led to the civil

war or a coup by the army to halt a

turn to the left.

That was his message as prime

minister, and it is a message with a

special urgency as the nation ap-

proaches an election in which only

Mr. González and his rightist chal-lenger; Manuel Fraga Iribarne of

the Popular Alliance, appear to

party, the Democratic Center, has all but vanished as a force in the

campaign. Mr. Calvo Sotelo has

The rump of Mr. Suarez's only

have any real chance.

ganization in the hinterlands.

gaining seats.

io office as prime minister.

al election on Thursday.

for the renewed, tentative Spanish experiment in democracy. People like Suarez are very nec essary in Spain," said a Catalan nationalist in Barcelona. "What this country wants is moderate, careful reform, and only a man of

the center can provide it without awakening all of the old animosi-"We need Suárez around;" said a Socialist from Andalusia, in the south, "to prove to the right-wingers that the country is not being taken over by rabid Marx-

But Mr. Suárez offended the army by his insistence that it be prought under sterner civil control and that promotion be based on merit rather than seniority or political influence, and that killed his chances with the right. His standing as the ablest centrist leader appears to have led the Socialists, the main opposition party for the last five years, to have dooe what they could to weaken him.

A Basque politician here, who has watched from a privileged position the maneuvers of the national parties in Madrid for the last few years, offered the following di-

"The Socialists broke Sparez, although some of them thought it was a mistake. They preferred to flirt with Fraga on the right rather than make the center credible. Then the coup de grace was administered by Calvo Sotelo. By moving the election from next spring to this fall, he killed whatever chance Suarez had to build himself into the alternative that Calvo Sotelo and his party had

Campaigning the other day in. Santander, just west of here, Mr. Suarez spoke calmly and firmly, without notes, obviously seeking to build rapport with his relatively. small crowds. In past campaigns, his manner was Olympian, and he-often used prepared texts.

To those who have watched him for years, be seems less arrogant, if still as convinced of his rectimde. and destiny as Mr. Fraga. What he widespread famine could result if seems to be reaching for is a popule emergency relief does not reach affirm image that sits uncomfortably feeted areas rapidly. with his well-cut suits and shirts, and his air of urban prosperity. are drying up, cattle are running "They never forgave me," he out of grazing grass and irrigation



Former Prime Minister Adolfo Snárez of Spain stretched to greet local supporters on a recent campaign trip to Zaragoza.

tells reporters traveling with him, "for coming from a small provin-cial town." It is evident that "they" are the army, the big banks and the people who run the Democratic Center party, whom Mr. Suarez considers hidebound and

In fact, he is by European standards a rightist; he appears a cen-trist in the Spanish context only because of the existence of the post-Franco extreme right, an anomaly in European politics.

He argues that he is needed as a power broker among the center, the Socialists and Mr. Fraga. That is the role he played in the past. Bot the Spanish electorate appears to be in a mood for a clear choice this time. Only if Mr. González, against the trend shown in the polls, falls short of a clear majority and oceds a coalition partner, does there seem likely to be a major role for Mr. Suárez after Thursday.

■ TV Debate Canceled A televised debate among five of for the deadlock.

Spain's top politicians has been canceled after the candidates in Thursday's general elections failed to agree on rules for the discussion, Renters reported from Ma-drid.

The director of Spain's state television, Eugenio Nasarre, said Monday that conditions requested by the Socialist Party, favored to win the election, were rejected by four other parties.

The debate was to have brought together Mr. González, Mr. Fraga, Mr. Lavilla. Mr. Suárez and the Communist candidate, Santiago

In an acrimonious meeting of the parties' representatives Sunday, the Socialists refused to agree to a fixed time limit for each debater and a prearranged list of top-

The other four parties rejected the chairman proposed by the So-cialists, and later traded accusations with them on responsibility

Angola Rebels Admit They Captured Prelate

that they had captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake and promised he would be freed

هكذامن الدّعل

A senior official of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said the rebels wanted to contact the Vatican as soon as possible to arrange the release of Alexandre do Nascimento, 58, archbishop of Lubango. He was kidnapped earlier this month while visiting the province of Cunene on the border with South-West Afri-

"We did not kidnap the arch-

Nyerere Charges U.S. Blocks Namibia Peace

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania -President Julius Nyerere has accused the United States of blocking a political settlement in South-West Africa by insisting that Cuban troops leave Angola, the Daily News, a governme oewspaper, said Monday.

Quoting from a message sent by Mr. Nyerere to the United Nacons secretary-general, Javier Peréz de Cuéllar, the oewspaper said that hopes for a settlement in South-West Africa based on UN Resolunon 435 were fading because of the U.S. demand. The territory, also known as Namibia, is admin-

istered by South Africa. Resolution 435, adopted in 1966, recognizes the South-West African Peoples Organization as the sole representative of the Nam-ibian people.

bishop deliberately, and we had no LISBON — Rebels fighting the intention of showing any dis-Angolan government said Monday respect for the Roman Catholic respect for the Roman Catholic Church, The trouble is that the government forces use all sorts of stratagems to penetrate the area, sometimes coming disguised as Red Cross workers, so we have to

be extra careful," the official said. According to the Angolan news agency, nine nuns were taken at the same time as the archbishop and 15 Red Cross workers were kidnapped in the same area shortly The official said the archbishop

was apparently ill but gave no de-tails on the nature of his illness and did not say what would happen to the nuns.

The Luanda government says the South African Army and the rebet forces bave controlled most of Cunene province since a major South African invasion in August

The rebel forces issued a communiqué Monday about two at-tacks near Luanda, said to be the guerrillas' closest military actions to the Angola capital since the 1975-1976 civil war. It said rebel forces overran a government bar-racks at Candono, 167 miles (270 kilometers) east of Luanda on Oct. 19, killing 24 Angolan soldiers and



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Famine Feared in Indian Drought

NEW DELHI - The country's worst drought in 50 years has dried up wells and farmland across In-dia, raising fears of mass starva-tion among nearly 100 million people waiting desperately for aid, of-

fering from drought, Prime Minis-ter Indira Gandhi has been besaid Sunday. The drought is affecting about a seventh of India's population of more than 680 million and region-

to dust, officials said.

all regions of the country as mil-With 10 of India'a 21 states suf-

sieged for help by governments of the states hardest hit, the officials

In all 10 states, drinking wells

Suffering has been recorded in

lions of Indians waited in vain for the appearance of monsoon rains. Opposition Parliament members, citing news reports of hundreds of deaths, have accused Mrs. Gandhi of failing to take adequate measures to prevent famine. State governments have pleaded for

Hardest hit is the state of West Bengal, where 25,000 rural villages are inhabited by 30 million people, The drought there has lasted a al officials expressed concern that For many areas, the suffering is exacerbated by the lingering effects of a drought in 1979, when

money, food and water.

supplies of water nearly disap-In August, the government said

ditches and farmlands are turning it had decided to buy 2.5-million tons of grain from the United States to offset a shortfall in its harvest caused partially by insuffi-

cient rain. Drought in Ethiopia

In Addis Ababa, an Ethiopian official appealed Monday to the international community for aid to avert a disaster caused by a drought, Reuters reported. Major Tesfaye Berhanu, deputy commis-sioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Organization, said that the drought threatened be-tween 4.5 million and 5 million people in 13 of the country's 14

provinces.

He said his agency had asked the European Community for the Eur 150,000 tons of grain and he appealed to all international organzations to help "avert the impending disaster."



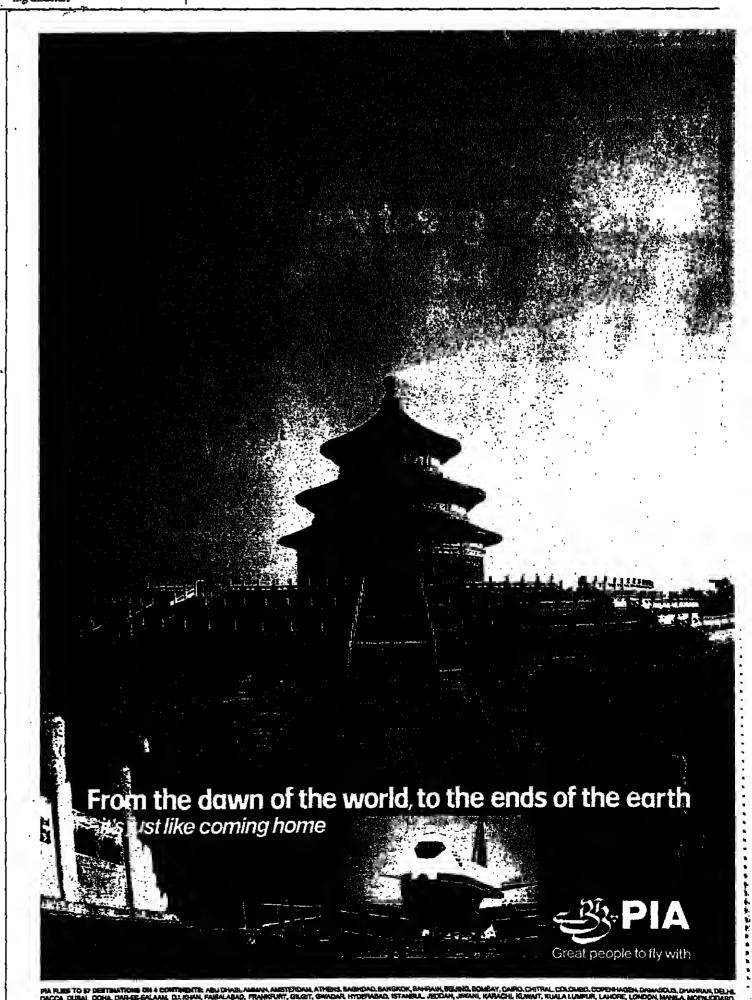
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Graves of Argentine Missing Reported

By Kenneth Freed Las Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES - A small cemetery of unmarked graves near a major army base may hold the bodies of 400 people who disappeared at the hands of government agents during the 1970s, according to Argentine human rights leaders.

The assertion was made at a news conference called to disclose that a federal judge has been asked to order the exhumation and iden-tification of the bodies, which are in an obscure graveyard about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Buenos Aires.

director of the Center for Legal and Social Studies, one of the country's most important human rights groups, there is sufficient evidence and circumstance to conclude that the graves bold the re-mains of people who were kid-napped and killed from 1976 through 1979 as part of the military government's suppression of

From the military overthrow of Argentina's last constitutional government in March 1976 until 1980, an estimated 6,000 people have disappeared after having been picked up by government agents.

If the bodies found at the Grand

Bourg Cemetery turn out to be some of the desaparecidas—disap-peared ones, in Spanish— it would be the first discovery of a mass grave in the investigation.

Previously, only several bodies have surfaced over the years, leav-

ing families and friends of the thousands of missing persons with-out knowledge of what had hap-

our knowledge of what had hap-pened to them.

Also, if the bodies are identified as from the missing, it would put the current military government, already seriously weakened by the loss of the Falkland Islands war increasingly unstable position.

The army particularly would be compromised since the graveyard is only a short distance from Campo de Mayo, the country's largest army hase and one reputed to have been a center for the torrure and killing of the desaparecidos.

According to both the court pa-pers and the statements at the news conference, the graveyard was established in 1976, not long after the government moved strongly to repress leftist guerrillas and other dissidents.

Mr. Mignone, speaking on be-half of six parents of missing peo-ple, said neighbors and cemetery workers told them that the graveyard was carved out of a former ranch in an isolated part of the area. Mr. Mignone said cemetery workers told him that the bodies are located in 88 graves, contain-ing bodies placed in cardboard coffins and stacked one on top of the other.

The cemetery was discovered when the parents of a young man who disappeared in 1976 learned late last year that their son's body could be found there.

They obtained a court order and had the body exhamed and identified. These parents also said that their son's grave contained four

During the news conference. Mr. Mignone and other human rights leaders said that they were told by graveyard employees and neighbors that starting in May 1976, vehicles belonging to security forces would arrive carrying un-marked coffins almost every night.

The same of the sa

Photographs shown to reporters indicated that the graves are in a section marked "N.N." meaning no names. A sign nearby advised families that if the bodies were not identified soon they would be re-

In the past, military and Interior Ministry officials have denied any knowledge of gravesites for disap-peared people. In fact, they deny any knowledge of violent oppres-

In their suit, the families ask that the judge uncover and preserve any registration records at the graveyard and that the bodies not be disturbed so that identification can be made.

Some of the parents who took part in the news conference said that they are not seeking to implicate the government or even to em-barrass it. Instead, one mother said, "It simply gives us a chance to see if they are our children



missing children, pray at cemetery in San Miguel, Argentina where hundreds of disappeared persons are believed to be buried

More Turmoil Seen in Central America Despite U.S. Gains

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service MEXICO CITY - Twenty months after pledging to "draw the line" in El Salvador, the Reagan administration is now increasingly confident that leftist movements have lost the political initiative throughout Central America and that the United States is fast recovering its influence over the region.

As a result, administration officials have in recent weeks toned down their anti-Communist rhetorie and have struck a more conciliatory note, emphasizing peace initiatives, negotiations and democratic solutions instead of calling for increased U.S. military assis-tance to combat the "export" of revolution by Cuba and Nicara-

The guerrilla offensive in El Salvador in recent weeks has remind-ed Washington that victory proclamations may be premature, yet of-ficials are nevertheless toting up

In contrast to January 1981, they say, rebel-led popular insur-rections no longer seem imminent in El Salvador and Guatemala; Nicaragua's Sandinist regime has lost sympathy at bome and ahroad, and Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama are increasingly supportive of U.S. policy.

The mood of optimism, howev-

er, is largely limited to Washing-

ton. Among officials in the region, there is scant feeling of progress. On the contrary, Central America seems more unstable and violent now than it was 20 months ago. Economic activity is shrinking, while social conditions deteriorate. And the mood of political polarization, long evident in Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador, has now spread to Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama

The contrasting views reflect

NEWS ANALYSIS

differing objectives. The Reagan administration still sees Central America in terms of a broader East-West power struggle and can therefore elaim success. But the region is no closer to its goal of peace through political stability and economic viability.

Counterinsurgency programs have blocked leftist victories in El Salvador and Guatemala, hut political violence and human rights violations remain widespread. In Nicaragua, the ruling Sandinists face mounting opposition from much of the private sector and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. In Honduras, the strongly anti-Communist army has weakened the nine-month-old civilian govern-

Even Costa Rica, the region's traditional democratic casis, has been shaken by leftist and rightist

Mexico has charged Guatemala with armed incursions into its territory, while Honduras has occudisputed land "pockets" with El Salvador Attacks into Nicaragua hy anti-Sandinist rebels based in Honduras have led to frequent border clashes. Incidents along Nicara-gua's sonthern border have prompted Costa Rica to get \$2 million of equipment from the United States for its Civil Guard.

About 30,000 Guatemalan peasants have fled to Mexico and an-

other 500,000 have been forced to abandon their homes inside Guate-mala itself. Perhaps as many as 500,000 Salvadorans have gone abroad. Apart from wealthy conservatives who have left Nicaragua since the 1979 revolution, about 10,000 Miskito Indians have moved from northern Nicaragua into refugee camps in Honduras.

In some cases, such as El Salvador and Nicaragua, economic activity was first damaged by politi-cal uncertainty, but the depressed price of the area's commodity exports, high interest rates on huge foreign dehts and the continuing burden of importing oil have discouraged prospects for economic recovery. And, as private capital continues to flee, vital imports and government spending are being slashed, hringing new unemploy-ment and hardship.

This deterioration has coincided with the re-emergence of the Unit-ed States as the dominant force in entral America,

Honduras, Costa Rica and Pan-ama, which had remained neutral in the regional conflicts, have now been recruited to Washington's

cause, provoking political divisions in all three countries. At home, the administration has varied its tactics. Last year, it emphasized economic and social development through the so-called Cambbean Basin Initiative, but Washington's original partners in the project, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela, have dropped out. Washington has also stressed political solutions in El Salvador and

the area, its basic strategy looks unchanged.
The determination of the United States to do things its way was evident in the response to last month's Mexican-Venezuelan effort to organize peace talks be-

Nicaragua. Yet, to many experts in

tween Honduras and Nicaragua At the prompting of Washington, Costa Rica called a competing merous regional governments, including Honduras but excluding Nicaragua. After that meeting, President Roberto Suazo Córdova of Honduras turned down an invitation to meet Oct. 13 in Caracas with the leaders of Mexico, Vene-

zuela and Nicaragua.
Instead, Mr. Suazo echoed
Washington's line that the problem of Nicaragua should be bandled within the region in accordance with the recommendations of the Costa Rica meeting. Those stressed the need to promote democratic elections, to combat arms trafficking and subversion and to reduce the number of foreign military advisers in the region. They were all pointed references to Ni-

Thus, although the United States appears to be offering Nicaragua a forum for negotiations, it has laid down conditions that make it difficult for the Sandinist government to talk to its neighbors or to Washington. Nicaragua insists that it is willing to discuss all issues but without prior condi-

In El Salvador, the Reagan ad-

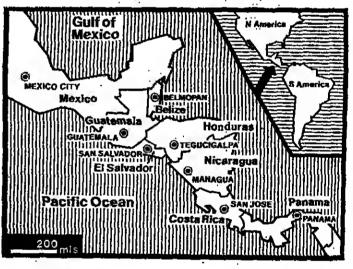
ministration has also been anxious to show flexibility. It has urged the Salvadoran regime to contemplate salvadoran regime to contemplate a political solution to the war while at the same time blaming the guerrilla-led opposition for refusing to accept negotiations. Yet, for more than a year, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has also been vainly calling for un-conditional negotiations.

While sounding conciliatory on El Salvador and Nicaragus, the Reagan administration is continu-ing to build up Honduras's army and is seeking to resume military aid to Guatemala.

The rightist regime of General José Efrain Rios Montt of Guate-mala has been charged with carry-ing out numerous Indian massacres in an offensive lannched July , but the Reagan administration has contended that human rights conditions have improved since Mr. Rios Montt seized power in

With neither the causes nor effects of Central America's crisis being seriously addressed, the region seems condemned to pro-longed instability.

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U.S. Trying to Pressure Nicaragua, Junta Says

By Dial Torgerson

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's government says the United States is stepping up a diplomatie and military squeeze campaign de-signed to isolate the leftist Sandinist regime from its Central American neighbors.

"Within the Reagan administra-tion," Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister, said in an inter-view, "there are important people who believe that the only solution is to destroy the Sandinista revolu-

Nicaraguan officials cite signs of what they call a multifaceted, U.S.engineered campaign:

 Guerrilla raids from across the Honduran border. A military official said 3,500 well-armed and well-trained anti-Sandinist guerrillas — who he said are coverily aided by the United States - have killed 109 Nicaraguans in the last three months in raids staged from Honduran bases.

 Insurgency within the country. Military sources say 1,200 anti-government guerrillas are operating within Nicaragua in areas close to Honduras. The Interior Ministry says there are other armed bands deep inside the country, some as close as 35 miles (56 kilometers) from the capital.

· The threat of a large invasion. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Nicaraguan junta, said Satur-day that "counterrevolutionary forces" supported by the United States will invade the country before the end of the year.

The United States plans military maneuvers with Honduran force in December, and Nicaraguan officials say the Honduran Army is already massing forces in border

guan Foreign Ministry spokesmen accuse the United States of using its influence to block World Bank and International Monetary Fund loans to the Sandinist government and seeking - unsuccessfully - to get Britain to prevent Nicaragua from sharing in a European Community aid program for Central

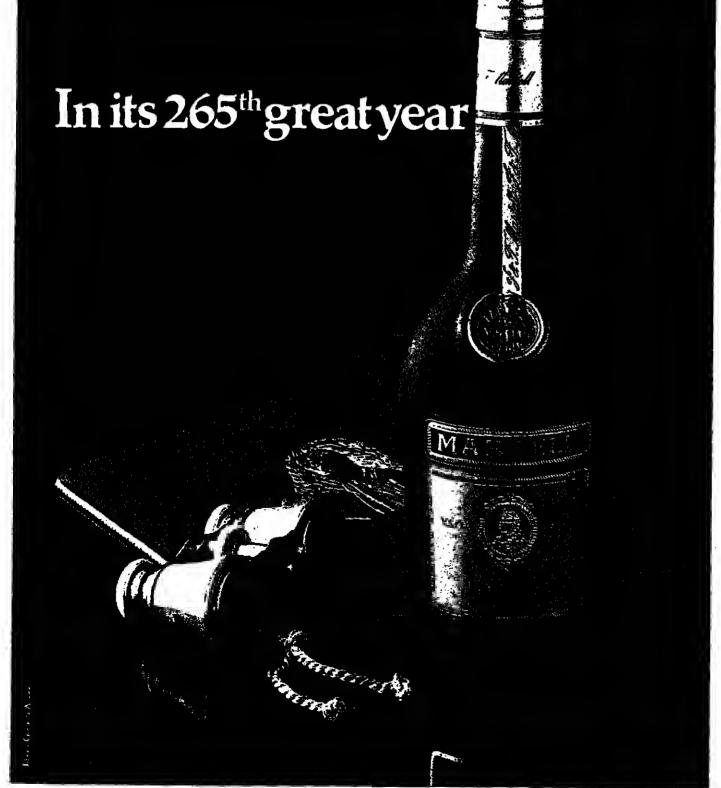
 Diplomatic moves. The Unit-ed States, Foreign Ministry offi-cials here say, induced Honduras to refuse to take part in a Venezuelan-Mexican plan for talks be-tween Honduras and Nicaragus to discuss the threat of war.

The Nicaraguans also charge that an Oct. 4 conference of democratically elected governments in Costa Rica was a U.S.-led move to isolate Nicaragua from its neighbors. The United States says the

of the Costa Rican government.
"We believe the meeting in San Jose was an attempt to isolate Nicaragua, to create a kind of chorus that will speak against Nicaragua, Mr. Tinoco said of the meeting in Costa Rica. "The North Ameri-

cans are trying to create political and propaganda attacks from the south and military attacks from the north." The Sandinist revolution deposed the dictator Anastasio Somoza three years ago and received tentative U.S. support When the Sandinists sought backing from the Soviet Union and Cuba and began to support leftist revolutionaries in El Salvador, the United States withdrew its assis-

The Reagan administration has taken steps that the government officials here admit are beginning to burt.



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comic melodrama, a Bette Midler

vehicle, a romantic comedy and "a

Don Siegel Film," though there's

very little to suggest the work of

the man who made "lovasion of

the Body Snatchers," "Charley

Varrick" and "Escape from Alca-

Despite many real problems,

"Jinxed" is good for more inughs than one might reasonably expect.

For starters, there's the unlikely speciacle of Midler, who's never at

a loss for words and looks as if she

could bend spikes through the sheet force of her will, playing the

role of Bonita Friml, who's sup-

posed to be one of life's losers. The

character doesn't fit, but it's not

Bonita, a would-be Las Vegas

lounge singer, is the remarkably forgiving mistress of an ill-tempered, seedy "subsistence gambler" named Harold (Rip Torn), who beats ber up regularly. Boutta

ARTS/LEISURE

Andes Survivors 'Tranquil' on Cannibalism

By Douglas Grant Mine

MONTEVIDEO — lo the decade since they survived 70 days in the Andes Mountains on determination, faith and the flesh of their dead comrades, 16 young men have blended into everyday life.

They work as lawyers, doctors, businessmen and engineers and get together often—
bound by "total tranquility" about how they
stayed alive after their plane crashed in the Andes, and by the memory of dead friends and loved ones.

Some of the survivors are now confronting the problem of telling the story to their chil-

"Some of his classmates are oephews of those who died and we're afraid one of these days one of the kids is going to say something like 'Your daddy are up my uncle,' and we don't want him to find out that way," Soledad inciarte said of her 8-year-old son.

"I don't want to give him the idea his father is either a hero or ashamed. I'm just going to try to explain bonestly how it was — some-thing I did not go looking for, but that hap-pened and that I got out of as I was able to," said her busband, José Luis Inciarte, one of four crash survivors interviewed by The Asso-

ciated Press.
The ordeal began Oct. 13, 1972, when a chartered Uroguayan Air Force Pairchild F-227 crashed while carrying the Old Christian rugby clob to Chile. Seventeen of the 45 per-sons aboard died at once, and others perished of injuries or of exposure and starvation amid

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the lifeless, snow-covered peaks. "My life is divided into before-the-crash and after-the-crash," said the bearded and robust Gustavo Zerbino, manager at a Montevideo chemical company and at 29 still an ac-

tive rugby player.

Zerbino said he and the others — most were barely 20 when they were rescued — feel

"total tranquility" about what they did to sur-

"The mountains drastically changed our scale of valoes. We lit fires with money in the Andes. Money may help attain goals, but it is not a goal in itself."

Like other survivors, Zerbino is a devont Roman Catholic who sees an analogy between the sacrifice of the Mass and his nourishment in the Andes - a belief developed during

those 10 weeks in the Andes. None of the survivors encountered insuperable problems returning to society, although most saw counselors for a time.

"He was weird for a good while after re-turning," Mrs. Inciante said of her husband, now 34 and an agronomist with a dairy farm. She said he was fascinated by colors and distressed by insects after living without them in the cold for more than two months.

"I bardly think about it anymore. Only around this time of year," Inciarte, a calm man with a broad easy smile, said in an interview in his home in an affluent Montevideo

The survivors and relatives of victims attend three special Masses annually — one on the date of the crash, one 16 days later to mark an avalanche that killed seven persons and the third on the date Numa Turcatti died.

Turcatti could not bring himself to eat human flesh. He starved to death two weeks before the rescue. "On the anniversary of the rescue, we have a big party," said Inciarte. At such times, he said, the survivors talk incessantly and almost exclusively of their common experience,

sometimes as a kind of psychological unburdening and sometimes "like at a college class

Roberto Canessa, one of two survivors who hiked 10 days to bring help — officials had long abandoned the search — agreed to an

interview after family, but amiably, interrogating the reporter.

"I like to know who I'm talking to, his motives and his character," said the 29-year-old physician in a small office in Montevideo's Italian Hospital

Canessa's 6-year-old soo Hilario is starting to ask about the crash.

"I let his curiosity dictate the pace and answer as clearly as I can what he asks. There's oo use in going beyond what he asks for oow," Canessa said.

"We were at a farm yesterday and they were going to slaughter some sheep. I told Hilario there is oot a nice explanation for everything in the world and that for people to have food and live, other things or animals must die," he said.

Canessa has flown over the mountains since

"I get a very mystical mixture of feelings ocar the mountains. I feel the presence of God. It is the grave of my friends," be said. Fernando Parrado, who joined Canessa on

the dangerous walk for help, was found mind-ing his hardware store in downtown Montevideo, a shock of long blond hair across his

Parrado raced motorcycles and stock cars the years after the rescue and toured Europe, sometimes in the company of celebritites. But he came home to marry and settle

Canessa, who shared Parrado'a fast life for a time, described the two friends as "adrena-line addicts, trying to live intensely." Parrado, 32, oow writes on auto racing for

a oewspaper. At a case, he spoke of sacrifice camaradarie and his unshakable self-confi-

"If I did that, I can do anything," he said. "I'm no preacher. I don't go around telling people to enjoy what they have while they have it, but that is what we learned."

amount of class.

gan to realize that "People remem-bered me, pointed to me, singled me out. I decided it looked distin-

guished and gave me a certain

But by the time the red pride movement becomes well-established, "I'll probably," he shrugs, "be

'Monsignor' Is Called Hollywood Junk

New York Times Service

New YORK — Brash, handsome, muhless, reckless, ambitious, brilliant and corrupt: These are the thrillingly paper-thin qualities undoubtedly possessed by Father John Flaherty in the novel upon which "Monsignor" is based As played by a more or less real person (Christopher Reeve), Father Flaherty cannot help but lose some of his two-dimensional Inster

Still, "Monsignor" manages to make itself the most extravagant piece of Hollywood junk since "Mommie Dearest," for which the producer, Frank Yablans, and the director, Frank Perry, were also responsible. Yablans also produced The Other Side of Midnight," a schlock masterpiece in whose unwittingly hilarious tradition "Monsignor" follows. Yabians didn't even need to read the French oovel by Jack Alain Leger; according to production ootes, he "fell in love with the concept" and decided to make "Monsignor" on the basis of an English synopsis. Here's a man who knows what be

Production notes for "Monsignor" maintain that the film cannot he accused of savaging the Vati-can. This is the same logic by which "Mommie Dearest" was oot unkind to Joan Crawford. Father Flaherty, this sacrilegious story's main character, is a monumentally crooked priest, and the church appears to coodooe his every trespass. A few sticklers object to his black-marketing, his fornicating his Mafia ties and the like but most church officials regard him as a real go-getter. By the end of the story, even the pope has learned of this priest's corruption, yet Flaherty remains a key figure in the church's business affairs.

The love affair between Flaherry and Clara (Geneviève Bujold) is the movie's comic centerpiece, from their tentative rendezvous in a shop selling religious articles to a scene in which Fiaherty, pretending to be a nonclerical army offi-



The Monsignor (Reeve, right) with the Pope (Cimino).

rate person in the preview audi- onds. At one point or another it's a

cer, lures Clara to a seduction den filled with illicit Campbell's soup

and Hershey bars. Reeve runs into trouble at the most basic level of acting, namely script-reading: This is one he should have passed right by. Father Flaherty is an unplayable pulp fiction character at best, and he's meant to have a mean, calculating streak that's way off base for the guileless-looking Reeve. Every-one else in the film is east physically to type, which makes the star seem even more outstandingly out of place; although be's meant to be the crook of the piece, he appears too much an innocent in the midst of a surly-looking supporting cast. The pope himself is played by a tiny, wizened actor, Leonard Camino, who (as a rude but not inaccu-

ence remarked) bears a resembiance to E.T.
The Roman scenery looks won-

derful. The small Italian villages are suitably populated with boys in knee pants and peasants driving donkey carts. The screenplay is by Abraham Polonsky and Wendell Mayes, It's not clear whether one or both of them wrote the line "You're a very ambitious man and that's a very ambitious plan," which is the kind of thiog that either makes a film avoidable or makes it a must, depending oo wbat you're after. -JANET MASLIN

"Jinxed" is an entertaining jumble of a movie in which oo two elements ever seem to be in syne for

more than five consecutive sec-

shares the gypsy life and a bouse trailer with Harold, who, when he's in a good mood, joshes Bonita by reminding her that she'd look pretty silly as a singer with on "Jinxed" bas a screeoplay, which is credited to Bert Blessing and David Newman, but it often

sounds as if it were being improvised along the way, jazzed up with ad-libs collected from Midler's club dates. This, however, could be the effect of Midler's per-

As the film begins, Harold appears to have found his fortune in the person of Willie (Ken Wahl), a blackjack dealer over whom Har old has established a mysterious psychological hold. In the event, the dealer becomes Bonita's lover.

Wahl, a good-looking young man, plays Willie as straight as possible and seems miserable from start to finish, possibly because the role hasn't yet been written or, maybe, collated. Not since the teaming of John Travolta and Lily Tomlin has the silver screen seen a pair of lovers as tepid as Wahl and Midler.

- VINCENT CANBY

A Manifesto for Those With Scarlet Tresses

mutants whose weaknesses are

betrayed by the sun?"
— from "Still Life With Wood-

pecker" by Tom Robbins By Carol Krucoff Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ancient Egyptians sacrificed them to a sun god. South Pacific Islanders worshiped them. Medieval Europeans feared them, and Irish peasants believed they were the re-

sult of pigs hiding under a bed.
"Io virtually every culture throughout history," says Al Sacharov, author of a new manifesto for the scarlet-tressed, "redheads have been recognized as special people.

"Red hair was associated with adventuresomeness and aggressiveness as far back as 100 B.C. Current studies have linked red hair with everything from hyperactivity and creative genius to alcoholism and depression. As long as there has been human wonder, there has been the suspicion that red hair, might be part of the bridge to the supernatural and divine.

looked down oo its redheads over the past few decades, "usually relegating them to roles as clowns," ootes the 29-year-old Maryland sometime horse farmer, "we are currently witnessing a reawakening of red pride by those blessed with the vibrant, glorious gift of red hair."

Inspired by the current trend toward "nonconforming, oatural beauty," this redheaded renais-sance, he says, has resulted in the formation of "redheaded rights" formation of "redheaded rights" gray. Iawny brown, sexy blond. The one word always associated with red is flaming. Nine times out of 10 there's going to be an elec-

Sacharov, a Pittsburgh native, recently completed an 18-month quest for "what it truly means to be a redhead," inspired by the success of Alex Haley. "I figured if be could make a fortune from his roots, I should look to mine."

First, he checked the Library of Congress computers and was stunned to find no books on red hair. "All that turned up was The Red-Headed League' by Arthur Conan Doyle,'

Next, he cootacted professional associations to locate illustrious redheads for a "Who's Who of Hair Color" and hit a second dead

"Everyone told me that by the time someone gets famous they're either bald or gray. Finally, someone at the American Anthropologists Association turned me onto a German book detailing the distribution of redheads in the popula-tion, and things started rolling. One source led to another, and I uncovered lots of references to obscure studies that provided links between bair color and personality

The result is "The Redhead Book," which cost him \$2,500 to self-publish. In four weeks of street vending he has sold oearly half his initial 1,000 copies at \$6.50 each ("half to redheads and half to peo-ple who buy it for a redhead they love") and is planning a second printing of 5,000.

"The soul of redheadedness," says Sacharov, "is energy. Consider the adjectives commonly linked with hair colors - benevolent

"Could they be right about red-heads? Are we really moonstruck your attinde." tricity and dynamism associated with a mane of blazing red hair." with a mane of blazing red hair."

Among redheaded "world leaders and adventurers," he ticks off: John F. Kennedy, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Queen Elizabeth I, Christopher Columbus, Lenin and Queen Isabella.

The connection between red bair and a fiery temperament may be more than just an old wives tale. An Israeli psychiatrist report-ed that redheaded children are three to four times more likely than others to develop hyperactivi-ty. He theorized that the assumed national characteristics of certain ethnic groups, like the adventurous Vikings or temperamental Irish, are connected to the high frequency of redheads among them."

The greatest concentration is in the Highland regions of Scotland, where oearly 11 percent of the population has red hair. Closely following is Ireland, with about 10 percent. Redheads make up ocarly 5 percent of the population of Rus-sia; Denmark, England and Sweden, and 2 percent of Americans. The great proportion of "Illustri-

ous copperheads," he claims, "is partly due to environment. Red hair is like a personal calling card. You stand out in a crowd and people remember you. And increasing ly, there is evidence that the wired high-octane redhead is a result of

Redheadedness, he says, "is a matter of chance, genetics and — from the redhead's point of view —pure good fortune."

Like many redheads growing up in an age that associated red hair with humor — Red Buttons, Red Skeiton, Danny Kaye, Lucille Ball, Carol Burnett — "I went through a cycle from embarrassment to

In adolescence, however, he be

During surgery, even though an operating room has been scrupulously sterilized, infection can be caused by anaerobic bacteria that live in the human body. To reduce this danger, Rhône-Poulenc has developed an anti-infective drug which can be used before or after surgery when complications are liable to set in. Widely used in Europe, it is fair to say it has saved a good many lives.

This therapy is just one of the many recent developments from Rhône-Poulenc's medical research laboratories.

Others include cardiovascular, anti-inflammatory and psychotropic drugs, and other

pharmaceuticals sold throughout the world.

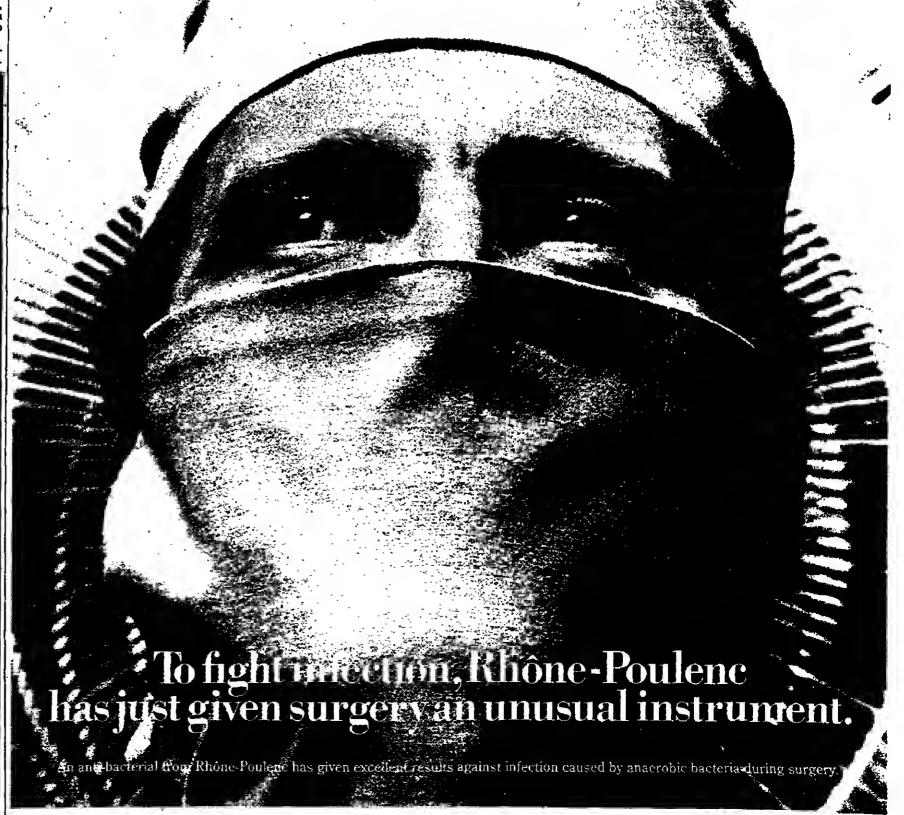
Medical research is only one of Rhône-Poulenc's many activities. In more than 90 countries, Rhône-Poulenc is finding today the answers to tomorrow's needs:

in textiles, crop protection and communication systems, as well as medicine.



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Readershin Survey

777771	1211	77777	-		
	Readin	lg —	7		
Which issues of a from today's have	he Internative you read o	onal Herald Tribune ap or looked at in the last we	art eek?		
6 out of 6	ىنى 22	3 out of 6	5		
5 out of 6	15	2 out of 6	6		
4 out of 6	4	1 out of 6	8		
Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?					
Postal subscription at home	23 1121 .	Bought at newsstand	36		
Postal subscription at	52		13 3		

place of work Home delivery		Airplane Elsewhere	(3
Office delivery	_	Fracesiere	
O3 Which of these s	ections	do you usually read or look a	t?
Froot page news	98 ,	Comics/cartoons	60
Editorial page	77	Sport	12
Business and Finance -Editorial	75	Arts, leisure	6
-Tabular	28	Special supplements	5
Syndicated loans Eurobonds	14	Back page (Safire/Buchwald/Baker)	81
04 Who else reads or (Check all that ap	looks :	at your copy of IHT?	

(Check all that a		our copy of IHT?	
No-one else	-	One business colleague	13
Husband/wife	43	Two business colleagues	7
One other household member	10	Three or more business colleagues	7
Two or more other household members	4	Other people	8

Tresul	
——Travel ——	

05	a) Approximately how many trips by air during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)	have you made
	during the last 12 months?	
	(count each round trip as one)	
	(count each round trip as one)	

b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?

	NODC	1-5	6-9	10-20	21
Total trips by air (15) Base: all respondents	6	37	18	23	16
Business trips by air Base: all air travellers	12	37	16	22	13

06	Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?
	business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last

Have visited

	at least once
Domestic flight, within your own country of residence	(17) 50
Europe outside your country of residence	80
U.S.A.	60
Canada	(20) (12)
Central & South America	10
Republic of South Africa	a
Africa	₍₂₎ [6
Australia/New Zealand	6
Japan	12
Singapore	(26) [13]
Hong Kong	14
Other S.E. Asia	[9
Gulf States/Kuwait	(39) 8
Saudi Arabia	6
Other Arab States	8
Other destinations all business air travellers	(32)

	in oustices an traver	TC12		
07	On business air trips, which	it class	lo you	normally
a) long b) shor	trips (over four hours) t trips (up to four hours)			

travel on		oo you morni	-11
a) long trips (over four hours) b) short trips (up to four hours)			
, , . ,		a)	b)
		ong trips hours+)	Short tri
First c	lass	29 (33)	7 1
Business class or equival	lent	40	34
Full fare econo	my ,	28	. 53
Ot Base: all business air travell	her ers	7	7

08	Do you hold	a VIP/Execu	tive card wit	h any airline?	==
-			34 181	Na	56

Base: all business air travellers

-Good	ds & Ser	vices –
12 months have y	you	s, if at all, during the last
	on business? on_business wh	en in another country?
	a)	b) .
	nted <i>at all</i> 1 business	Reoted abroad on business
Not reated	53 (36)	55,37)
I-2 dmes	21	23
3-6	15	14

7+	11	8
Thinking of your often do you stay	travel away from in first class inter	home on business, how national hotels?
Always/almost always	50 (38)	Never / 19

Always/almost always	50 (38)	Never / Do not travel
Frequeotly , Occasionally	<u>16</u>	on business
, Occasionally	F3	

	duty-free shops?		ing do you usually buy at	
	Cigarettes	34 (39)	Cognac	32
	Cigars/tobacco	16	Other alcoholic beverages	45
. 4	Whisky	56	Perfumes/toilet water	43

Which of the foll present?	owing do yo	u have in your home	at
Gin	78 140)	Scotch Whisky	88 (41)
Brandy	56	Other whisky	51
Cognac	77	Rum	59
Champagne	57	Sherry	68
Vodka	72	Port	55
Aperitif/Vermouth	69	Sake	10
Liqueurs	76	Imported beers	41

Readership Survey

13 Whice	h of the foll	owing do you	smoke	e, even if only	
Cigarettes	t+2) 28	Cigars	21	Pipe tobacco	10
4 Whie	credit car	ds do you us	_		-
		•	LUMA	uays:	
VISA/Bar Ca	claycard/ rte Bleue	48 (43)	Алт	erican Express	62

15	How many cars : company-owned	are there in y cars?	our household including	<u> </u>
E	urocard/Access/ Mastercard	31	Diners Club	18
V 1.5	Carte Bleue	48 (43)	American Express	62

How many cars are there in your household including company-owned cars?					
None	One	Two	Three	Four+	
10 (44)	42	36	8	41	
What is the n	nodel and ye	ar of ma	mufacture of	hese cars	
1982		I	Engine size		
1981	24] u	nder 2 litres	49	
1980	24		2-2.5 litres	II i .	
1979	19	, ov	er 2.5 litres	27	
1978	13	u.	nclassifiable	31 -	
1077	54	1			

	122		***************************************	~~
or earlier	34			
my, of these ca	urs is cor	иралу-оч	ned?	
Car 2		Both	Neither/n	о апѕwе
4		4		66.
car owning l	househ	olds		
ompany-owned for the choice of	i, for wi of make	ich of the	m were you po !?	ersonally
	Car 2 [4] car owning l	or earlier 54 my, of these cars is con Car 2 4 car owning househompany-owned, for wi	or earlier 34 my, of these cars is company-ow Car 2 Both 4 4 car owning households mpany-owned, for which of the	or earlier 4 my, of these cars is company-owned? Car 2 Both Neither/no 4

Base: all c	ar owning hous	seholds	
If any are co responsible f	mpany-owned, for or the choice of ma	r which of the ake and mode	nn were you personally 4?
Carl,	Car ₂ 2	Both	Neither/no answe
59	8	7	26 _{cs}
Base: all c	Omeonn cor on	more	

Base:	all company car owners	
16	Which of the following do you o household own?	r members of your
	mp/coin collections (10/157)	Stock/shares

tamp/coin collection	s 40 ₍₅₇₎	Stock/shares	70(98)
Precious metals/gems	45	Options/commodity futures	包
Antiques .	52	Eurobonds	8
Works of art	55	Other bonds	22
Second or holiday home	32	Mutual/unit trust funds	23
Other real estate	88		

(excluding main home) Footnotes: Base: all respondents unless otherwise shown

> All percentages are based on those answering the question

	Occupation —
	Are you
	in employment 150 1501 a housewife 120
	retired 6 otherwise not in employment 2
	a student 3
	What is your profession?
	Businessman 46 1001 Medical/legal/academic 10 101
	Scientist/Technologist
	Consultant Artist, author, actor, musician
,	Architect/surveyor
1	Engineer 10 Other 13 Base: all in employment
	Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?
!	(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)
	Less than 10 17 162) 300-999 14
	10-24 🗵 1000-1999 🜀
	25-99 19 2000+ 14
	100-299 S Do not work in an establishment 3
	If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23
	Base: all in employment
	In which of the following industry sectors is your company principally engaged?
	Agriculture, forestry fishing and mining Agriculture, forestry Banking, insurance, Financial services 15(40)
	Oil industries Dublishing, broadcasting
	Manufacturing industries 22 Education
	Engineering, construction 2 Legal/medical 5
	Wholesale, retail Export/impon agency Government/diplomatic/ international agencies
Ú	Public utilities 2 Arts, entertainment 4
	Transport, tourism 6 Other 6
	Base: all in employment
	What is a), your position and b), your responsibility within that establishment?

that establishmen		o, your responsibility	MITHIN
a) Positi	ion	b) Responsibil	ity
Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner	27(00)	Financial	20 _(m)
Senior management	28	Marketing/ Export/Sales	23
Middle management	20	Operations	17
Executive	9	Technical	20
Clerical	2	Purchasing	6

General management [3]

Vans/trucks 10

Do not work in [3] an establishment Base: all in employment	Other 🗓
Are you a Director or member of the organisation for which you we	the Management Board of ork?
Yes 39 (67)	No 61
Base: all in employment	

Other

20					
	In the last 12 months, in your business or pro capacity have you been involved at all in pur- leasing decisions for any goods or services list	ast 12 months, in your business or professional y have you been involved at all in purchase or decisions for any goods or services listed below:			
	(Check all that apoly) Car fleets and company cars	26,,,,			

Word processors/automatic typewriters	33
Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters	43
Main-frame computers/computers with network systems	13
Starid-alone computers/personal/ office computers	18
EDP/Computer service/software	18
Business/industrial site selection/ building/construction	[8]
Scientific/medical instruments	10
Telephone & telecommunications systems	28
Company aircraft	2 (12)
Plant and equipment	18
Primary, raw materials and chemicals	
Banking/financial services	<u>30</u> ·
Company insurance/pension plans	20
Staff recruitment	47
Advertising and PR services	28
Freight/transportation services	22
•	

<u>.</u>	Transfer of technology services Base: all in employment	[4
24	a) In how many countries does the organization you work have offices?	on for which

b) Do you work in the world-wide head office of for which you work?	the organiza	tion
Yes 39 (69) Base: all in employment	No.	61

Readership Survey

Dear Reader.

This page probably looks familiar. We ran a version of it several times last Spring. Back then, the blanks after each question were there to be filled in by our readers.

question were there to be filled in by our readers.

Almost 5.000 of you did so, in every corner of the world, and the completed pages which you mailed back to Research Services Ltd. in London have been carefully tabulated and compiled.

So, here on this page are our survey results: the readers of the International Herald Tribune in profile.

You are a highly educated, widely traveled audience, employed for the most part in top managerial positions. You have an average personal income of U.S. \$70,383 per year and generally enjoy the exceptional lifestyle which our advertisers have loog recognized as the hallmark of our global readership. Impact 82, a study of the Trib's third of a million readers in 164 countries, breaks down these survey results for the first time to show readership of both our Atlantic and Pacific editions.

editions. Advertising and other business executives interested in

Advertising and other business executives interested in studying this document can obtain a copy by writing to me at the Trib or by contacting our nearest sales office.

We deeply appreciate the central role in this project of our advisory panel of leading advertising and research executives who helped to plan, evaluate and present this research:

Mr. Gorm Borup, Thai International; Mr. Louis J. Crossin, Doremus & Company; Dr. Marcel Ecckels, Marketing Contact; Mr. Heinrich Kernebeck, HMS Media-Service GmbH; Mr. John Lawson, Foote, Cone & Belding Ltd.; Mr. Jay Perlstein, Rhône-Poulenc S.A.; Mr. Francesco Zangheri, Olivetti Pubblicità.

Olivetti Pubblicità. In addition of course our warmest thanks go to all our readers who gave their valuable time to tell us about themselves. Also thanking you are the various charities you designated to receive contributions on your behalf:

Cancer Research (\$2,555).

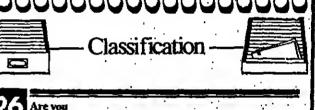
World Wildlife Fund (\$1,660) and

 the International Red Cross (\$1,365). With our thanks once again,

Lee W. Huebner

Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence?

In top 100 37(20) In top 500 17 Not in top 500 46 Base: all in employment



	Male	86 tin		Female	14
27	Which is your ag Under 25			45-54	23
	25-34	22		. 55-64	

27	Which is your ag	e group?			
	Under 25	3 (18)	• 5	45-54	23
	25-34	22		55-64	14
•	35-44	31		65 Or över	7
	Average age:	44			

	35-44 🗓	65	or over
A	verage age: 44		144
	In which country are you Of which country are you		ident?
	Country of	Country	of lo

	Country of residence	Country o	
Europe	e 68	37	
U.S.A	. 6	49	
Middle Eas	1 2	<u> 2</u>	
Far East	t 13	3	
Other		1	

Less than six months 6 126

6-12 months More than 5 years . 50 Which was the highest

Doctorate/higher university degree Below university University degree 43 What is the subject of your degree or profe

Engineering (mechanical, Natural sciences (Physelectronic, instrument, ics, Chemistry, Maths., Biology, Geography) 19 ... civil etc...) Law

Economics 19 Medicine Arts and humanities 29 Base: all with at least one university degree

UP to \$14,999 8 1191 \$50,000 574,004 PA \$15,1881-\$19,999 5 \$75,1KK)-\$99,999 12 \$20,000-\$29,999 [] \$100,000 grover ET \$30,1901-\$-19,999 23 Average personal income: \$70,383

				عصائد	
32	a) What is/are	your native to	ogue(s)?		
	Nati	ve tongue	Read	publica	ions
	English	64		in M	111
	French	[2		38	,
	German	10		21	
Othe	r European	16		2]	
	Other	9		7	
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Aluminum Firms May Merge

LONDON — The boards of the British Aluminium Co. and Alcan Aluminium U.K. announced Monday that they are discussing a possible

merger.
Alcan is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alcan Aluminium of Canada, while British Aluminium is 58 percent-owned by TI Group, formerly Tube Investments. The announcement said the talks "may result" in Alcan taking over British Aluminium

Both companies showed a loss in the first half of 1982, with British Aluminium losing about £4.4 million (\$7.4 million) after taxes and Alcan

Icahn Capital in Bid for Dan River

NEW YORK — Icahn Capital, CCI and Associates and Crane Associates said Monday that they will make a cash tender offer for Dan River

The companies said they will pay \$18 a share for 3.1 million shares, or \$15 a share for 700,000 shares. The Icahn Capital group said it will accept 3.1 million shares at \$18 if, by Nov. 9, Dan River has entered into an agreement to suspend its lawsuits against Icahn until after a special

an agreement to suspend its tawains against ream unit at a shareholders meeting is held.

Dan River, which is a major textile and apparel manufacturer, also must refrain from engaging in any transaction outside the ordinary course of business, including issuing or authorizing the issuance of any shares of capital stock until after the special meeting.

Ambrosiano Holding May Sell Stake

LUXEMBOURG - The administrators of Banco Ambrosiano Holding, subsidiary of liquidated Banco Ambrosiano, are negotiating with international banks for the sale of its 45-percent stake in Banca del Gottardo, sources at Banco Ambrosiano Holding said Monday.

The sources declined to identify the potential purchasers of Banca del

Gottardo but said Chase Manhattan Bank, mentioned in rumors circulating in Switzerland, is oot one of the banks involved.

Du Pont Opens Plant in France

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Du Pont has opened a new electronic products plant in Besancon, France, the company announced Monday. The new facility will manufacture high performance connectors for the French data processing, telecommunications, instrumentation and home entertainment industries, according to Richard E. Heckert, vice chair-

Mack Truck, Union Reach Accord

ALLENTOWN, Pennsylvania — Mack Trucks and approximately 5,200 union workers in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey have reached a tentative contract settlement, a spokesman for the company

The agreement is still subject to ratification by union members, the spokesman said. Although details of the accord were withheld, the statement quoted a union vice president as that the pact "would give the company relief that should restore its profitability while at the same time protecting the security and living standards of the employees."

Mack truck has experienced sales declines due to the depressed economy and many of the workers at the main assembly plant here have been

Blue Circle Aggregates Sale Cleared

LONDON — The British Trade Department said the sale by Blue Circle Iodustries of its subsidiary Blue Circle Aggregates to Amey Roadstone Corp. will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The £37.6-million (\$63.2-million) sale to Amey, a subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields, was announced in April.

Daimler Expects Satisfactory Results

STUTTGART - Daimler-Benz expects satisfactory results for the whole of 1982 and turnover is forecast to show a real increase, the company said Monday in an interim report.

Daimler has reported 1981 world group profit of 826 million Deutsche marks (\$323.7 million) compared with 711 million DM the previous year. The 1981 turnover was 36.7 billion DM compared with 31.1 billion week or two, but even that brief a in 1980. Turnover in the first nine months this year was 28.6 billion DM.

Vote Is Set On Strike **At Chrysler**

By Donald Wougat

Los Angeles Times Service DETROIT - It turned bitter cold here last week, the tempera-ture dipping into the 20s, and gus-ty corth winds made it seem even colder. In oorthern Michigan, there was a thick layer of snow on

It is oo time to be walking a picket line, but tens of thousands of Chrysler workers will decide Tuesday in a referendum whether to begin doing just that on Nov. 1.

There appears to be little eagerness to strike the financially fragile auto company to begin with, and some union officials believe that the weather, the approach of the boliday season and the sight of unemployment lines might further

cool any walkout fever. "The weather and all that stuff will have a lot of bearing on it," said Joe Games, who left Chrysler's padlocked Los Angeles assembly plant in 1971 and is now president of the United Auto Workers local at the Newark, Delaware, assembly plant, "People will oot necessarily be voting their

But the militancy of the Chrysler workers, whose pay has been frozen for oearly two years, was underestimated earlier this month until 70 percent of them rejected a proposed union contract

with Chrysler.
This week's vote was precipitated by Chrysler's declaration that it is willing to risk a strike rather than grant an immediate wage increase, the top priority of workers who rejected the tentative settle-

Rank-and-file workers will make one of two choices: To shut down the company's entire U.S. opera-tions at 10 A.M. on Nov. 1 or to keep working until January, when another round of bargaining would

begin.
While they will not say so publicly, the unico's national leaders hope the workers will choose the second option. It is far from clear that the union could oegotiate a better deal in January than it managed in September, but the delay is seen as a way of defusing a tense

and difficult situation.

There is little doubt that a strike would have serious repercussions for Chrysler, which is poised for a financial recovery after its flirtacon with bankruptcy but is de-pendent almost entirely on the state of the economy.

week or two, but even that brief a (Continued on Page I1, Col. I)



Despite Mexico's oil reserves, inflation and a peso devalution have pushed up gasoline prices at Pemex stations in Mexico City.

Cambridge to Mexico: A Radical Connection

By Steven Ratmer New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, England — Strict controls on imports. Foreign exchange curbs. Big budget deficits. Nationalization of the banks. Vast foreign borrowings. They are all part of a radical economic experiment one under way in Mexico, an experiment put into place by Mexicans hut one that reflects the ideas of a group of economists at Cambridge

Io part, the experiment is pragmatic — brought oo by economic crisis. But as Mexico oegotiates with the International Monetary Fund more than \$4 billion in oew loans to ease its financial bind, the country has attracted widespread attention for its insistence oo maintaining its interventionist policies and its drive for growth.

That intractability is being cheered on by the Cambridge economists, who have been advising Mexican officials for years and who vehemently object to the IMF's devotion to the free market and to restrictive fiscal and monetary strategies. The Mexican experiment, as long as it lasts, represents the most broadly based test so far of their radical theories.

To the Cambridge group there can be oo substitute for heavy government intervention in economic matters, such as Mexico is pursuing. They espouse a form of oationalism that emphasizes industrial growth, which for developing countries, they say, requires protectionism and expansionary economic policies.

The Cambridge economists see themselves as spiritual descendents of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

West Germany Reports Wider Surplus in Trade

WIESBADEN, West Germany change in the climate of economic - West Germany's trade position contioued to run in the black in failed to make its aims clear September, while the current ac-count deficit was oarrowed, the federal Statistics Office said Moo-

marks (\$2.03 billion) from 2.7 billion DM in August

The statistics agency also said the current account balance of payments deficit narrowed to 500 million DM in September from a 3.2-billion-DM deficit in August. In September 1981, the current

account deficit stood at 1.2 billioo DM. but there was a trade surplus of 3.48 billion DM. the office said. For the first nine months of the year, a strong growth in exports has expanded the trade surplus to 36 billion DM from a 13.4-billio surplus in the same nine-month period last year, enabling the current account deficit to shrink to 5.7 bil-lion DM from 26.4 billion DM.

Most economists expect the country's current account to finish the year in rough balance. And an economic report, published Mon-day by the country's five leading independent research institutes. said that the country's 1983 current account surplus would be greater than the 10 hillion DM it had forecast for this year.

The report, however, forecast economic stagnation and high unemployment oext year and criticized the new centre-right coalition's measures to deal with these

It said real gross national prod-uct would show no growth in 1983 after a 1-percent decline this year - confirming already gloomy government expectations of zero growth next year.

The institutes also said ucemployment could reach 2.5 million this winter and average 2.3 million for 1983. The government has forecast 1983 unemployment at 2.3 million to 2.4 million, sharply up from forecasts of an average 1.85 millioo out of work this year.

The report expected inflation to fall to around 3.5 percent in 1983 after 5 percent this year. The government and its special council of economic advisors both foresee 4 percent inflation oext year.
The institutes said the change of

Markets Closed

All banks, stock and commodity markets in Hong Kong were closed Mooday for a holiday. uncertainty as the government had

enough.

The jostitutes, whose report will be considered by the cahinet hefore it decides its 1983 hudget later The office reported that the this mooth, also criticized the govcountry's trade surplus grew in ernment's plans to increase the val-September to 5.1g billioo Dentsche ue added tax ooe point to 14 percent oext year, saying the action, together with planned increases in other duties, could further damage already weak consumer demand

and industrial investment. More effective and longer-last-ing tax incentives to invest were needed, the report said, rather than the government's plans for a temporary boous on new investment and specific measures aimed

at stimulating house construction.
West German televisioo said that the government now is plan-

for 1983 to 41.6 billion marks to cover spending by the previous center-left administration of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The decision was made by Finance Ministry officials during the weekend, the report added. Finance Minister Gerhard Stol-

tenberg, when he took office this month, described the country's finances as catastrophic and said the 1983 deficit would run to 36.5 hillion marks. Mr. Stoltenberg is expected to announce details of the 1983 hudget soon.

The television report, which did not came its sources, also said the defense hudger would be cut by a nominal 100 million DM to 46 billion DM and that welfare spending would be allowed to increase by 10 percent to cover an expected rise in unemployment to 2,35 mil-

Dollar Soars on Fears Of Halt in Rate Decline

LONDON — The dollar gained sharply on foreign exchange markets Monday amid disappointment that the recent trend towards lower U.S. interest rates seemed to have

The dollar advanced close to or above its recent highs against the pound, the Swiss and French francs, the lira and the yen because there was no change in the U.S. discount rate announced oo Friday, the dealer said.

in New York, the dollar was steady after opening firmly, dealers said.

The dollar's strength was as-cribed to the Federal Reserve's decisioo oot to cut the discount rate from the current 9½ percent, a fac-tor which helped push U.S. interest rates higher. Dealers said the Fed's decision

not to cut the rate at which it lends money to commercial banks suggested that it is still concerned about M-l measure of the money

supply, which rose \$3.2 billioo in the latest reporting week.

The dollar opened strongly against European currencies as markets assessed the weekend's higher-than-expected U.S. money supply figures," a dealer for Bar-clays Bank International in Loo-

"Despite the Fed's warnings that this mooth's M-1 figures

would be distorted by special fac-

a potentially uncontrollable U.S. money supply might soon lead to are wanted," he said.

The dollar's renewed strength cut into the recent gains in gold prices, which closed to London at \$417.50 an ounce, down sharply from Friday's close of \$435 in New York. Gold futures cootinued to move sharply lower on the Comex in New York.

The dollar's gains began to To-kyo, where the U.S. currency rose more than five yen to 276,40 yen. the highest in well over five years.

It cootinued to rise in Europe, reaching 7.20 francs in Paris, just one franc below its all-time high. In Frankfurt it was quoted at 2.5528 Deutsche marks, more than three pfennigs above Friday's

10 Zurich, the dollar was traded at 2.1955 Swiss francs, just short of a five-year high against the franc.

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3d Quarter Profits Down by 15-20% in U.S.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 25, excluding bank service charges.

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Don't put your profits at risk

invest in Cointreau

By Lydia Chavez

NEW YORK -- Corporate profits in the third quarter slumped 15 to 20 percent from the third quarter of 1981, economists estimate.

Companies did benefit from

spending cuts made earlier in the year and from declining interest rates. But weaker demand and unexpected factors, such as the sharp drop in value of the Mexican peso, generally wiped out the gains. Earnings in the third period; however, were up from the weak level of the second quarter.

Two major sectors, auto manu-facturing and oil, have not yet re-ported results. The car makers are expected to show a sharply mixed performance, and earnings of oil companies are likely to fall.

"We are still looking at a very weak economy," said David Cross, a senior economist with Chase

David Levine, the chief economist at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said, "Many corporations have made themselves lean" because of the economy. "They are getting better productivity and better profit margins."

Economists expect the fourth quarter to be weak, but they predict that when a recovery does come, companies that have taken strong austerity measures will be in a position to profit quickly.

Certain sectors of the economy such as banking and financial ser-vice companies, benefited hand-somely in the third quarter from the decline in interest rates. Citicorp's operating profit rose 56 percent, to \$210 million, while Wells Fargo's profits increased 38 percent, to \$43.6 million.

GM Reports It Made Profit

DETROIT — General Motors reported Monday it earned \$129.4 million, or 41 cents per share, in the third quarter of this year. That compares with a loss of \$468 million, or \$1.59 per share, in

the third quarter of 1981. The largest U.S. automaker at-tributed the improvement to more car sales to GM dealers worldwide. although retail sales declined, and to cost-cutting and manufacturing

Good performances from GM's inancing and insurance affiliates and oet credit on income taxes bemuse of low earnings also contrib-uted to the gain, GM Chairman Roger B. Smith and President F. James McDonald said in a state Airlines: Many of the airline companies reported increased profits in the third quarter.
 panies were among the best-per-forming companies in the third quarter, many are heginning to feel "Costs are a little better, but the

primary reason the airlines did better is that during the third quarter of last year you had the strike by air traffic controllers, said Nick Babounakis, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

UAL Inc., the holding company for United Airlines, reported profits of \$102.4 million, up from only \$7.2 million in the 1981 quarter, and the Trans World Corp.'s profits rose 17.8 percent, to \$87.2 million. lion. Western Airlines recovered from a \$7.3-million loss in the third quarter of last year. It posted oet income of \$3.4 million, though it had a pretax loss of \$800,000.

At American Airlines, however, profits fell 50.7 percent, to \$17.8 million. Its traffic was hurt by the

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"The gains in the quarter are a little less than they were last quarter because of the continued cur-rency problems, particularly in the devaluation of the Mexican peso, said Frederic Greenberg, an indus-

Pfizer Inc.'s profits from cootinuing operations rose 23 percent, to \$71.5 million, but the gam was less than most analysts had expected. The weakness was attributed to a slowdown in some foreign sales.

Eli Lilly said earnings stipped 4 percent, to \$83.5 million. The pharmaceutical company took a charge against earnings of 20 cents a share for withdrawing Oraflex, an arthritis drug, from the market after adverse publicity about its ef-

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Drugs: While the drug com- fects.

Metals and mining: Losses continued as demand fell further.

Prices in the steel industry are bending under considerable pressure, with price cuts of as much as \$70 a ton, compared to \$35 a ton last spring, according to Charles Bradford, an analyst with Merrill

Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. Kaiser Steel reported a loss of \$24 million, on a 42-percent detry analyst with Goldman, Sachs & cline in revenue. Inland Steel lost \$45.1 million, Armeo lost \$122.6 million and Republic Steel had a \$74.6 million deficit.

 Chemicals and forest products: Chemical companies reported lower earnings. Among them, Union Carbide's earnings dropped 48.8 percent, to \$70.5 million, and Monsauto's earnings fell 42.6 percent, to \$71 million.

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Monday's NYSE Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 1.08 pf2.84 1.40 pf2.19 sfC11.20 2.40 A0 P120 p14.60 N P1.40 N P1.40 N P1.40 N P1.40 N P1.25 P12.25 P12.25 P12.25 P12.25 P12.25 P13.25 P13 PORTUGUES STATES OF THE STATE OF THE STATES 9 2.84 pr 2.42 pr 015.25 pr 015.25 n 1.84 1 1.84 1 1.84 1 1.84 1 1.90 pr 2.90 24 10020 10020 10020 140 140 150 1002 244 Coso P

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Offshore Banking Seen Giving a Boost to Tokyo

TOKYO — A Tokyo offshore banking center would improve the international status of the Tokyo market and help recycle petrodollars, president of the semi-official Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund said Monday

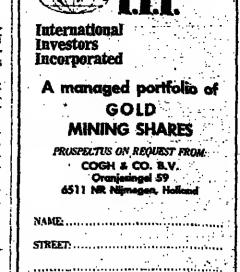
But Takashi Hosomi added that the impact of such a center on domestic Japanese financing and taxation systems will require further

study.

Mr. Hosomi made his comments in the introduction to a report on offshore banking facilities by a private mission of bankers, strekbrokers and money brokers, which he led earli-

The report did not make any direct recom-mendations, but Mr. Hosomi has said that an offshore banking center could be set up as ear-ly as April, subject to parliamentary approval of relevant tax exemption legislation.

The fund, whose capital and other details were not disclosed, will pay io cash or bonds,



Kuwait Designs Fund To Rescue Stock Market

KUWAIT — Kuwait has launched a rescue fund for investors his by the crisis of the coun-try's multi-billion-dollar stock market.

The cabinet issued a statement Sunday saying the fund will pay to investors money due from share dealings involving companies that have subsequently been declared bankrupt. The fund will then attempt to recover the money from the debtors.

The crisis surfaced in July with a fall in these recover parties as a result of the land to the land of the land o

share orices partly as a result of the fran-fraq war. Many investors were unable to honor postdated checks they had used to buy shares, hoping the stocks would appreciate before the

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هكذامن للأحبل

By Nicholas Moore

Dec. 9. according to observers and

Arab oil sources said Monday

that the desired realignment would involve price increases of \$1 or so

by several producers, including

Iran, Britain, Algeria, Libya and

Nigeria, together with an end to

secret discounting on OPEC man-

Western oil industry observers

based in the Middle East said that

if progress on a price realignment

oil sources in the Gulf.

dated prices.

Brazilian Predicts \$76-Billion Debt Shoe Industry Gulf States Said to Seek New Oil Pact But Sees No Need to Reschedule

By John Bartram

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PARIS - Planning Minister Antônio Delfim Netto of Brazil said Monday that his country's foreign debt will be around \$76 billion by the end of this year but that the debt is well spaced and there will be no need for reschedul-

Mr. Dellim said that international interest rates are expected to decline. "We don't bave any problems now, and there should therefore not be ton many problems in meeting debt commitments," he

The planning minister said Brazil hopes to achieve a trade surplus next year, thus reducing the current-account deficit from \$14 bil-lion this year to around \$8 billion. That in turn should cut the borrowing requirement from \$17 billion this year to between \$11 bil-lion and \$12 billion in 1983, he

Mr. Delfim noted that \$7 billion of next year's borrowing will be needed to cover repayments of principal and interest on outstanding loans and the remainder will be fresh borrowing.

He said Brazil's international reserves decreased only \$2 million to \$3 million in September to around \$6.9 billion and repeated zil bad made gold swapping ar- fied substantially, bowever.

last week that foreign branches of Brazilian banks had extreme difficulty in raising funds on shortterm money markets in September and, because of their importance financing Brazil's trade and banking system, the authorities had taken measures to restore their

liquidity. The decline in banking confidence followed Mexico's debt crisis and the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in Toronto, at which no firm agreement emerged on new quotas for members.

Last Friday in Paris, Mr. Delfim signed a trade agreement and buyer and financial credits with French firms and a group of inter-national banks worth a total of oearly \$400 million.

But be said that he would not see French treasury officials or Finance Minister Jacques Delors during this trip and that Brazil had . no need to request any urgent bi-lateral financing such as a 90-day short-term line of credit.

Mr. Delfim said be also did not intend to make any such request to West German officials when be visited Frankfurt this week. Mr. Delfim confirmed that Bra-

his earlier denial of market rumors that they fell \$2 billion.

Bankers in Rio de Janeiro said and he said that Brazil had obtained \$800 million by swapping gold for the U.S. currency.

■ Cut in Borrowing Planned

A statement prepared by Brazili-an economic officials reportedly says the country plans a sharp cut in the amount of money it will borrow from foreign banks in 1983, Reuters reported Monday from Rio de Janeiro.

Reuters quoted the newspaper Jornal do Brazil as saying Sunday that the document reveals the government plans to borrow only \$10.6 billion in 1983, which would be down from an estimated \$17 billion this year and \$15.3 billion

The reduction in borrowing is the result of an expected sharp decrease in the current-account defi-cit in 1983, according to the document, which was prepared by the Planning and Finance ministry with the belp of the central bank.

The document is expected to be presented soon to the National Monetary Council, which is composed of officials from economie ministries and of leading business figures. Documents submitted to the council are not usually modi-

35,343 a year earlier. Chrysler said it sold 22,003 cars in ond-month,

up from 16,366 in the period in 1981.

1.070,549 cars, a decline of 8.3 per-

cent from 1981's 1,167,119. Chrysler bas delivered 548,746

cars, down 10.9 percent from 616,123 by this time in 1981.

So far in 1982, Ford has sold

In U.S. Files Import Protest KUWAIT — Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf oil exporters will be

WASHINGTON - U.S. sbce manufacturers accused eight countries and the European Community on Monday of illegally curbing imports of U.S.-made shoes while flooding the U.S. market with their own fontwear.

The Footwear Import Action Committee, a coalition of U.S. unions and businesses, said Brazil, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan and the European Community bave imposed shoe import quotas in violation of international trade agreements.

The committee said the British, Italian, South Korean and Taiwanese industries have also been able to increase exports to the United States because of government subsidies.

More than 500 million pairs of foreign-made shoes will be shipped this year to the United States, almost 25 percent more than the pre-vious high of 405 million, the group said in a complaint filed

in the case. If the office rules that there have been trade law violations, the president can move to remedy the imbalance.

of the U.S. market at a cost of 20,000 U.S. jobs in the last year alone, the complaint said. The number of Americans em-

ployed in shee manufacturing and supporting industries bas fallen from about 360,000 in 1968 to less than 200,000.

of French-made shoes rose 10 percent during the first balf of this year. At the same time, the French have instituted a three-year plan to cut shoe imports to France by 15 percent, it said

some of the burden, and it warned other exporters to stop price cut-

But the Middle East Economic making a strenuous attempt to ob-Survey said Monday that the tain an agreement on realigning crude oil prices on the official OPEC benchmark of \$34 a barrel warning did not seem to have had much impact so far. Libya, as well as Iran, recently had spectacular before OPEC meets in Lagos on rises in their oil output, the newsletter said in a report from

> Libya, by charging about the lowest in the marker for its type of oil - up to \$3 a barrel below official prices — has doubled its quota assigned by OPEC. MEES said. en million.

The country's production has risen from 747,000 barrels a day in the second quarter to 1.5 million in September, MEES said, adding that Libya seemed to count on

maintaining this level possibly through the first half of next year. Iran justifies a below benchmark quote of \$31,20 as legitimate use of commercial force to compel Saudi Arabia, its ideological fee, to accept reduced market share. Indusury sources estimate the Saudis are down around 5.6 million barrels a day against a target ceiling of sevIranian spokesmen also have said the thrust of Saudi policy seems to be to engineer a market collapse, thus helping the West out of recession and spurring a long term rebound in oil demand while

ensuring others are blamed The Saudi oil minister. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamam, said at the Salalah meeting that there was no reason to believe suggestions the \$34 a barrel benchmark price was becoming shaky again.

But he insisted the next day that the statement by the Gulf minitets should be read as a warning

The Royal Oak still eludes OPEC when it meets Dec. 9, the possibility of price cuts by the Gulf sellers would be revived. This could result in an agreed OPEC realignment on what seems to be the prevailing effective reference price for most west of Suez crude, of \$30 to \$32, with

Arab light being brought down to that level. But any unilateral cut by the Saudis and their Gulf allies would carry the risk of a general round of with the U.S. trade office. Under U.S. law, the trade office has 45 days to decide if it will act price cuts, and could result in the irrevocable fragmentation of OPEC, the industry observers add-The position of Gulf exporters Foreign producers of nonrubber of Arab light was outlined followfootwear have captured 60 percent ing a meeting of oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council on Oct. 14 in Salalah, Oman. The council includes Kuwait, the Unit-ed Arab Emirates and Saudi Ara-The council members said that they had been almost alone in adhering to the \$34 benchmark The complaint said U.S. imports and thus preventing a collapse of the market in the current period of oversupply. Such action, the mem-bers said, had resulted in a shrunken share of the market. Now the council expect others, both in and outside OPEC, to bear pesos, saying the actions pushed the inflation rate to an estimated 95 percent this year, from 29 percent in 1981. Most other economists think other Mexican policies - particularly the monetary and cal ones - were more to blame.

Chrysler Union Voting on Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

walkout could retard its recovery. A long shutdown could be "ruiaccording to Thomas W. Miner, Chrysler vice president.

The widely held belief that a strike during economic downturns can actually benefit a company, by enabling it to trim costly inventories of products that are not selling anyway, does not appear to apply in the case of Chrysler.

The company is roughly breaking even and still relies beavily on day-to-day revenue from the sale of cars and trucks to maintain its cash flow, Judging from produc-tico numbers and wholesale prices, Chrysler takes in more than \$100 million a week from dealers buying

And while some union officials have pointed to Chrysler's 80-day inventory of cars as evidence that the company could stand a pro-longed strike, those cars have already been sold to dealers. Thus a halt in production, the company

Canada

and outside observers say, would immediately cut off most revenue. "The stocks take care of the dealers up to a point, although be-fore long they run out of certain cars with certain options and customers go somewhere else," says Malcolm Denise, a retired Ford

vice president for labor relations. "In the meantime, the company isn't getting any money. The big-gest immediate immediate prob-lem for Chrysler is continued fixed costs with no cash coming in."

■ Chrysler Sales Up 19,5%

Chrysler reported Monday that its new car sales were up 19.5 per-cent in mid-October compared with the same period a year ago, The Associated Press reported from Detroit

And Ford reported its new-car sales rose 2.9 percent in the midmonth period compared with a year earlier.

Ford said 40,922 cars sold in Oct. 11-20, an increase from

Merril Lynch and Quer. 1982 Revenue, 1,310,

Texts Instruments
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Revenue 1,050, 1,640,
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9 months 1992 1981
Revenue 1,278, 3,460,
Profits 101,5 71,8
Per Share 4,36 1,04

Other Markets

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencles unless otherwise indicated.

"If you simply open your bor-ders, you simply get wiped out," said Ajit Singh, a fellow at Queens College and a member of the university's economics department. He is the most active of the Cambridge group involved in Mexico.

The notion of efficiency that

says you should compete with the best in the world is oonsense. Japan didn't suddenly start pro-ducing cars for the world market; they protected cars and learned to produce them for their bome mar-

elicited an equally strong response trade, long the credo and goal of most industrial countries. Martin Wolf, director of research at Lonter, called the Cambridge position "deeply dangerous and motivated by most dangerous ideas." The Cambridge economists, be said, "are basically preaching catastro-

Mexico.

Mr. Singh was initially contacted by Mr. Brailovsky, a Ph.D. student of his intil 1976, because the Mexican economist had become

was introduced into economic policy in Mexico following a financial crisis in the mid-1970s.

How long those connections will continue remains in considerable doubt because Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, the president-elect who will take over from José López Portillo on Dec. 1, is expected to bring in a oew team that is thought to be partial to more orthodox views.

But few economists believe that the most important of the new measures, incloding the bank nationalizatioo and import restrictions, could be easily undone.

Much of what the Cambridge

economists have been advocating was first suggested bere loog ago, but not in so radical and comprebensive a form. On trade, the Cambridge ars believe that a commury such as

Mexico that cannot keep exports ahead of imports with open mar-

kets should close them. They also reject the economic orthodoxy that trade always makes the world better off and argue that the constraint on growth in many countries today is the fear of a balance of payments crisis - a fear that they would eliminate by protectionism while growth goes

But growth today is perhaps fore constrained by inflation, which would be exacerbated by import controls. To attack this threat, the Cambridge economists believe in wage and price controls, despite the unhappy experiences in the United States and elsewhere with such policies.

"Industries are always very inef-ficient at the beginning and they become efficient as a result of expansion and growth," said the 74-year-old Lord Kaldor.

The Cambridge economists have not had total success with the Mexicans. For one thing, they were displeased with efforts at cutting government spending that were made in December. For another, the proposed agreement under discussion with the IMF would still teave Mexico pledged to virtu-

ally no growth next year.
The Cambridge group criticized
Mexico's devaluations of the

Incisive. In depth. International.

Mexico Tests Cambridge Theories

(Continued from Page 9)

another Cambridge intellectual. John Maynard Keynes, whose ideas of the 1930s belped spark an earlier wave of government inter-

Strong words of that sort have

Experts such as Mr. Wolf say that if many countries were to follow Mexico's lead, either in retaliation against its trade barriers or to boost their domestic economies, the first consequence would be a "very, very major economic dis-ruption" in economic growth as world trade contracted.

The Cambridge views took hold al ties, largely in the Ministry of National Patrimony and Industrial Development. Both José Andrés de Oteyza, the minister, and Vladimiro Brailovsky, director-general of the Institute of Industrial Plan-

were students at Cambridge. And the new bead of the Mexi-can central bank, Carlos Tello, was a student of Nicholas Kaldor, per-haps the most famous of the Cam-bridge economists involved in

The Cambridge economists also believe that devaluation is bad because it corrects imbalances in prices while some of Mexico's competitive problems stem from quality and other nonprice consid-

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U.S. Money Rates Oct. 25

Falis in North America HOUSTON - The number of active drilling rigs in the U.S. averaged 3,297 in the first nine months

Drilling Activity

of 1982, down from 3,814 a year earlier, Hughes Tool, the U.S. oil-field tools and services company, said Moeday. Canadian activity in the period was also down, it said, to an average of 177 rigs from 267. Elsewhere in the non-communist world, there was a slight increase in drilling activity, to 1,468 rigs from 1,378, it said.

Australian Inflation Rises

CANBERRA. Australian — Inflation in Australia rose to an annual rate of 12.3 percent in the quarter that ended Sept. 30, from 10.7 percent the previous quarter, the research appearance Monthe government announced Mon-day. The rate for the year ending Sept. 30, 1981, was 9 percent.

Dividends Per. Ameri PC STOCK SPLIT

Non Banks

Smith in Hong Kong To Discuss Drug Trade

11-19 12-1 12-14 1-10 12-10 11-14 11-26 1-3 13-13

HONG KONG — Attorney General William French Smith of the United States will hold talks with Hong Kong leaders Tuesday on drug problems and the Vici-

namesc refugee situation.

Mr. Smith, who arrived Sunday from a four-day visit to Tokvo, is on a fact-finding tour that will also take him to Thailand, France and Italy. In Hong Kong a major nar-conics shipment center, he will seek cooperation in checking the interoational flow of drug money, an aide said.

Highs and Lows NEW LOWS-) BrockHit n

U.S. Seeks Cut In Tobacco Tax

TOKYO — The United States has demanded a cut in Japanese import taxes oo cigarettes at Monday's opening round of bilateral trade talks on tobacco. Foreign

Ministry officials said.

Official figures show only 1.4 percent of the more than 312 hiltion eigarettes sold in Ispan las-year were imported, despite a tariff cut from 90 to 35 percent in April

Red Cross Delegate Wounded in Uganda

United Press International
GENEVA — The League of Red Cross Societies said Monday that one of its delegates is in critical

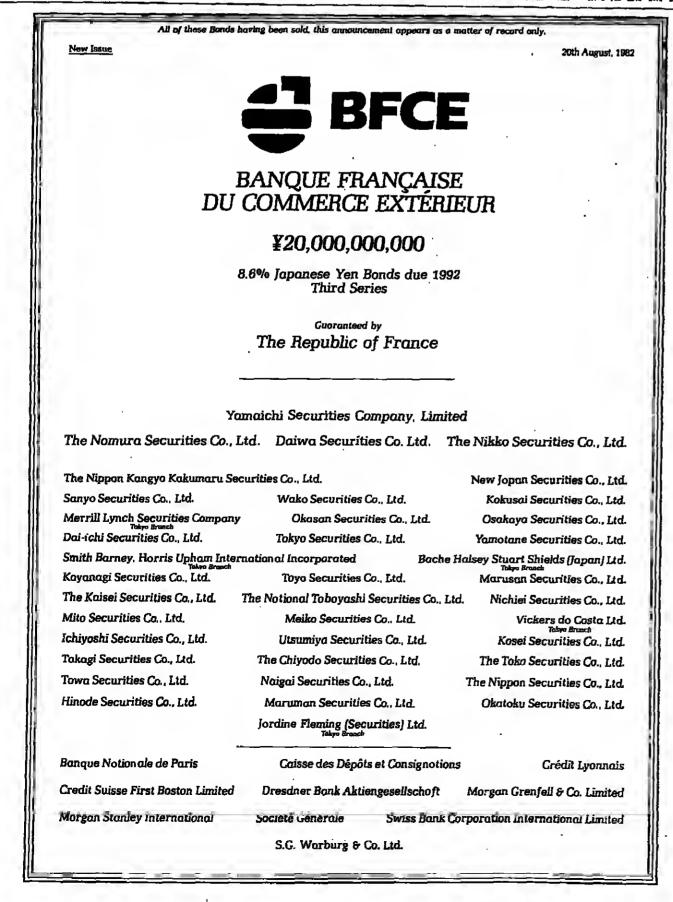
one of its delegates is in critical condition after being shot in Uganda on Friday.

The league identified the delegate as Hans-Christian Bennetten, tot, a Danish citizen who was sent to Denmark during the weekend, to Denmark during the The league, the international coordinating body for national Red Cross agencies, said that Mr. Bennetzen was driving to his home in Kampala when he was stopped by armed men and shou in the head.

W. Germun Car Sales Fall

FLENSBURG. West Germany

Auto sales in West Germany
fell by more than 7 percent in the first nine months of this year, the Motor Vehicle Registration Office announced Monday.



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International Herald Tribune We've got news for you

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Canadian Stock Markets

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Cocoa Session Set for Togo

LOME, Togo — The Cocca Producers' Alliance will hold its 39th general assembly here Nov. 2 to 5.

alliance officials said Monday.

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Oct. 25

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By: Citibank, N.A., Fiscol Agent.

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IN THE COURT OF QUEENS BENCH OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

IN THE MATTER OF LO.S. LTD.,

IN THE MATTER OF the Winding-Up Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, Chapter W-10

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF 1.O.S. LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that all creditors of I.O.S. Ltd, wishing to make claims against the assets of that company shall do so by filing with The Clarkson Company Limited. Agent for the Liquidators at P.O. Box 251. Royal Trust Tower, Toronto, Ontario MSK 117, on or before the 31st day of January, 1963, a proof of claim in the Ferm approved, of which a copy can be sbrained by writing to or comacting Hanson, Hashey at the address given below.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the claim of any creditor not filed on or before the 31st day of January, 1983 shall be deemed to have been disallowed, unless otherwise ardered by the Court;

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that rules of procedure providing for the filing of proofs of claims, dispute of claims by creditors, contestations of claims and payment of claims, have been approved by Order of the Court dated the lat day of October, 1982, the original of which is on file at the office of the Registrar of the Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick and copies of which can be obtained by writing to or contacting Hanson, Hashey, P.O. Bos 310, 61 Carleton, Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada E3R 449, Solicitors for the Liquidators of 1.O.S. Ltd.

DATED this 4th day of October, 1982.

DATED this 4th day of October, 1982.

JOHN A.G. PAGE & JACQUES B. BRAZEAU, Liquidators of LO.S., Ltd.

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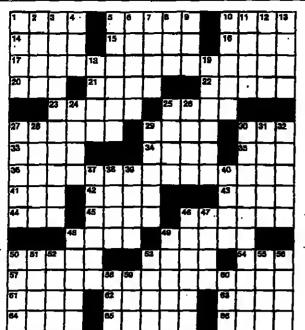
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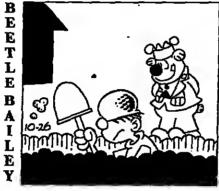


























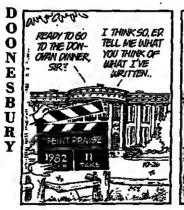


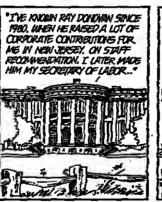


















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"WILL YOU TELL HOTDOG TO GET OFF MY LAP !?"

BOOKS

DEADEYE DICK

By Kurt Vonnegut. 240 pp. \$14.95. Delacorte/ Seymour/ Lawrence, 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THAT Kurt Vonnegut is widely es-teemed as one of the most consequential American writers of the age says more about the age, perhaps, than it does about Vonnegut. He is a harmless and amiable writer, blessed with good humor if not wit, and probably should not be held entirely to blame for the excesses of adulation that have been heaped upon him since his emergence, in the 1960s, as the bard of flower power. But it certainly is a bleak commentary upon the state of American letters that a press release accompanying "Deadeye Dick." Vonnegut's oew novel, indulges in no hyperbole when it declares that "Vonnegut is regarded as one of the living masters of contemporary literature."

They Vonneyt her hears an environment

That Vonnegut has been an enormously popular commodity in the campus bookstores since the days of Haight-Ashbury is no surprise; his bittersweet talk of love and peace is exactly suited to late-adolescent sentiated to late-adolescent sentiated to here. timentality, and he couches it in language that is accessible to a genera-tion reared on television and grocery-store gossip magazines. It is not even surprising that he is so widely moght in the English departments; the poor professors, circling the wagons around their tenured but shrinking fieldoms, will teach anything — from Rod McKuen to Hunter Thompson to Kurt Vonnegut — if it will help fill

But Vonnegut's high critical reputa-tion is a mystery, the only reasonable explanation for which seems to be that the critics and scholars have permitted their political sentiments to cloud their literary judgment. A characteristic example can be found in "Bright Book of Life," Alfred Kazin's survey of American fiction since 1940, in which the prominent critic observes that "Vonnegut's evasion of realistic description seems typical of the morally outraged, unpolitical, wide-spread sense of American futility about our government's making war in and on Indochina for almost a decade." This comment strikes me, perhaps unfairly, as more political than literary in nature, and it seems to me typical of the applause with which Vonnegut's work has been greeted for two decades; What Kazin describes as "Vonnegut's total horror of war" seems to have blinded even his most-intelligent readers to the extraordipary simplemindedness with which, in his fiction, he gives voice to that hor-

In point of fact, that fiction is al-most completely lacking in totellectu-al depth or stylistic grace. The most that Vonnegut can come up with in the way of ideas is sophomoric irony: in "Slaughterhouse-Five" his response to death and destruction is, "So it goes"; in "Deadeye Dick" he informs us that "almost anything desirable was likely to be booby-trapped." His pose of wry resignation in the face of life's ceaseless inequities and iniqui-ties is quite in tune with the preco-cious disenchantment of his young audience, and the Dick-and-Jane prose with which he elucidates it is so bare of complexity and nuance that even the most marginally literate reader should have no difficulty deciphering

"Deadeye Dick" is in all respects



characteristic of Vonnegut's work. It is a political tract — where on earth did Kuzin get the idea that Vonnegut "has no politics"? - in which the priocipal subjects are firearms and ocutron hombs. Needless to say Von-negut deplores them. So do 1. But Vonnegut states his sentiments in such a predictable, reflexive and an imaginative way that by the end of "Deadeye Dick" I was of a mind to sign up with the National Rille Association and do a neutron cumber or ciatioo and do a neutron oumber on the literary precincts of the Hamp

In brief, "Deadeye Dick" is the sto in brief. "Deadeye Dick" is the story of Rudy Waltz, the son of prominent citizens of Midland City, an Ohio settlement populated by Middle Americans of the jauntily provincial variety often found in Vonnegut's work — a city that has been destroyed, in his absence, by the accidental explosion of an American perdental explosion of an American nentron bomb. Rudy is known as "Deadeye Dick" because as a mere boy he shot and killed a pregnant woman — also accidentally — while playing with one of the guns in his father's ample collection. The woman was the wife of the local newspaper editor, who responds to her death with an editorial recking of selfless

"My wife has been killed by a ma-chine which should never have come into the hands of any human being, h is called a firearm. It makes the blackest of all human wishes come true at once, at a distance; that something

"There is evil for you. "We cannot get rid of mankind's fleetingly wicked wishes. We can get rid of the machines that make them come true.
"I give you a holy word: DIS-ARM."

This, iocredibly, is what passes for profundity in the pages of "Deadeye Dick." And this: "That is my principal objection to life, I think: It is too easy, when alive, to make perfectly horrible mistakes. And this: "The bullet was a symbol, and nobody was ever hurt by a symbol. It was a fare-well to my childhood and a confirmation of my manhood." And this: "]

have seen unhappiness in my time." lodeed he has. Vonnegut, as surely just about everyooe now knows, was captured by the Germans in World War II and held prisoner at a slaughterhouse in Dresden, where he was witness to the gratuitous destruction of that city by American bombers. This was a terrible and traumatic experience, and only the most resolute cynic could make light of it; throughout all of Voocegut's fiction, "Deadeye Dick" certainly being no exception, it is the animating presence. But it is one thing to have had a scaring experience and quite another to turn it ioto works of art.

In "Deadeye Dick" as in several of his other books, he establishes a chummy relationship with the reader in which he goes so far as to "explain the main symbols in this book," displaying no self-mockery as he does so. He is given to infantile coinages; he describes "birth's being an opening peophole, and of death's being when that peephole closed again." He retails racial stereotypes that are no less distasteful for being well-intentioned: "And on cold days, and even on days that weren't all that cold, the rest of the servants, the yardman and the up-stairs maid and so on, all black, would also crowd into the kitchen with the cook and me. They liked being crowded together. When they were little, they told me, they regularly slept in beds with a whole lot of brothers and sisters. That sounded like a lot of fun to me. It still sounds like a lot of fun to me." That passage is echt Vonne-gut. Enough said.

Ionathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A NDREI SOKOLOV. 2 19-year-old Muscovite, scored 10-3 to win the World Junior Championship

in Copenhagen.

Igor Stohl of Czechoslovakia took
secood place — finishing a point behind Sokolov — in an international field of 52 entrants under the age of

Tied for third place in the Swisssystem tourney were the international masters Joel Benjamin of Brooklyn, Curt Hansen of Denmark, Nigel Short of Britain and Ivan Morovic of Chile and the Brazilian master, Gilberto Milos, Each scored 8½-4½. Io the eighth round, Sokolov developed a mating attack in the late stages of his encounter with Benjamin to

ing rival.

This was one of the few games in tus was one of the few games in current tournament play wherein the popular, positional, pin-preventing 4 P-QR3 failed to produce a victory for

take an important point from a lead-

But why did not Benjamin choose 16 P-K4 for an aggressive attack with his superior pawn center? This gambit could not have been accepted, since 16... NxP? (16... BxP?; 17 P. K5, BxB; 18 BxPch wins the queen); 17 BxN, BxB; 18 B-N5, P-K4; 19 NxP, Q-K2; 20 N-Q7, KR-Q1; 21 RxB, P-QR3; 22 BxP results in Black's losing a pawn. Instead, he maneuvered quietly

without obtaining any initiative, and soon let Sokolov get a useful knight outpost with 22 . . N-B5, It was not long before Sokolov's 26 . Q-R5 stretched out a feeler toward the isolated white QRP (the move also

aimed to win a piece by 27 BxN).

After 32 B-N1, it would have been possible to meet 32 . . . PxP by 33 Q-N2!, regaining his pawn with a good game. It is also questionable whether 32 . . . QxQRP would have been right — 33 PxP, PxP; 34 P.R5 does used White rooms approximately does yield White some counterplay

against the enemy king.

Oo the other hand, Sokolov's 32 . . . QxKRP! (threatening 33 . . . N-N5); 33 Q-N2, Q-B3; 34



QxP. R-B51 organized on interious mating attack. Benjamin craft not play 35 PxP: because of 35 N ch!; 36 PxN, Q-N4ch; 37 K-R2 R-R5mate.

R5mate.

After 38 P-R4, Sokolov separation outside passed QRP to produce the large point was that White's dark stores in the neighborhood of his large weak and penetrable and large history was impotent to defend them.

After 41 N-N5, there was no defense against the threatened 42 Q-R7mate, so Benjamin give up.

QUEEZYS INDIAN DEFFICIE

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SPORTS

Celtics, 76ers, Bucks, Hawks Seem Dominant in NBA East

By Sam Goldaper New York Times Service

NEW YORK - After one of its most active offseasons, the National Basketball Association will open its 37th season Friday with old faces in new places and questions about the effects that the moves will have.

Trades, free-agent movement and the influx of rookies are expected to change the final rosters of the 23 franchises by more than

35 percent from last season.
David Thompson will try to find some of his old magic in a Seattle uniform. Moses Malone will be scoring and rebounding for Phila-delphia instead of Houston. Artis Gilmore will go for a third straight field-goal percentage otle — but this time as a San Antonio Spur. Ray Williams will be shooting jumpers for Kansas City and Darryl Dawkins's dunk shots will count for New Jersey rather than

A couple of New York stand-A couple of New York stand-outs season have gone west. Man-rice Lucas will be offering Phoenix some of the brawn it has lacked and Michael Ray Richardson will be shooting and handing off for Golden State. Wearing Knick uni-forms for the first time will be

Louis Orr and Bernard King Two renowned redheads. Dave Cowens and Bill Walton, are attempting comebacks. After 10 seasons as Boston's center and two more in self-imposed retirement, Cowens returns as Milwankee's power forward. Walton, whose foot problems have limited him to 14 games since the 1977-78 season, will attempt to play one game a week for San Diego.

Three old coaches will be in new

places. Hubic Brown, dismissed by Atlanta with three games remaining in the 1980-81 season, is in New York to try to rebuild the Knicks. Paul Westhead, who lost his juh with Los Angeles after 11 games last season, has replaced Jerry Sloan at Chicago and Tom Nissalke has taken over for Bill Musselman at Cleveland.

In the Eastern Conference, a hattle looms between the Boston and Philadelphia for Atlantic Division honors. Milwankee is the class of the Central Division and San Antonio should repeat in the Midwest. But the only certainty going
into the 1982-83 season is that the
with a torn Achilles tendon; Billy

NBA has replaced its shiny orange ball with a dull brown one. Atlantic Division

In Larry Bird's three years, Boston has won 61, 62 and 63 regularseasoo games and an NBA title, they have been to the conference championship the other two times. There is every reason to believe that another 60-victory showing lies just ahead.

The Celtics major weakness, an injury to playmaker Nate Archi-hald, was solved with the addition of Quinn Buckner of Milwaukee. who came in the trade for Cowens. In Archibald and Buckner, they now have two of league's best point guards. The Celts again will have their big, overpowering from line of Bird, Robert Parish, Kevin

NBA PREVIEW

MeHale, Rick Robey and Cedric Maxwell

Ever since Julius Erving donned a Philadelphia uniform in 1976, the team has attempted to surround Dr. J. with players who could bring it a champinnship. The 76ers have won more regular-season and playoff games than any other team

— but in championships.

— but in championships.

Malone is the latest addition.

But despite his 31.1 point scoring and 14.7 rebounding averages, he will need time to fit in, Philadelphia has thrived on a running game; Malone will have to get rid nf his rebounds faster.

With Dawkins and Caldwell Jones gone, the task of backing up Malone will fall to Earl Cureton, used sparingly the last two sea-sons, and to top draft choice Mark MeNamara. Bohby Jones will probably be the other starting for-ward. The backcourt of Maurice Cheeks, Andrew Toney and Lionel Hollins, is solid. Weakness: inex-perienced backup forwards.

After losing Elvin Hayes, Wes Unseld, Bohhy Dandridge, Mitch Kupchak and Kevio Porter through trades, retirement, free, agency and injury, little was ex-pected of Washington last season. Instead, with seven oew players, the Bullets made the playoffs and eliminated New Jersey before throwing a scare into the Celocs.

The major additions are at

Ray Bates, waived by Portland, and draft choice Bryan Warrick, John Lucas, who admitted to a cocaine problem last season, and Frank Johnson are the backcourt starters. The strength remains up front. with Rick Mahorn. Jeff Ruland, both young, strong centers, and Greg Ballard. Spencer Hay-wood must have another good sea-

Dismayed by last season's 33-49 record. New York has turned to the troika of Dave DeBusschere, Eddic Donovan and Hubie Brown to restore respectability and bring back the fans. Brown will make the Knicks play better defense, but with the overall strengthening of the conference a big change or a playoff berth may hard to achieve.

Aside from Friday's trade that brought all-star Bernard King, a small forward, for Michael Ray Richardson, an all-star point guard, the major changes have been Len (Truck) Robinson at the power forward, instead of Maurice Lucas, and Ernie Grunfeld and Louis Orr at small (orward. But the Knicks still lack the hulk to match up with the conference's toughest opponents.

New Jersey made the playoffs last season without an overpowering center and with playmaker Clarence Walker injured. The Nets hope they have shored up those weaknesses with trades for Dawkins and Phil Ford. Dawkins cost a first-round draft choice and \$700,000 in cash, but to get the playmaking skills of Ford, the Nets had to send Ray Williams, who averaged 20.4 points a game last season.

If Otis Birdsong, plagued by knee problems much of last season, can recapture his former glo-ry, and if Dawkins and Ford work out, the supporting cast is good. Buck Williams, the rookie of year, is back at power forward. Rookie forward Eddie Phillips could be a challenge to Albert King and Michael O'Koren. Eric Floyd, the top draft pick, streogtheos the

Central Division

Midway through the 1979-80 season, Milwankee obtained center Bob Lanier in hopes that teaming him with the young talents of Sid-ney Moncriel, Marques Johnson, Buckner and Junior Bridgeman would bring a otle. Injuries in-terfered, Coach Don Nelson oow is trying a new approach: With half of the Bucks' 12-man roster expected to be 30 years or older, he is going with experience.

The focus will be on Cowens, who is 34. Nelson occded a power

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Larry Bird of Boston, driving through four opponents to score.

forward, and when Cowens said he rand Macklin. Tom McMillen, the wanted to play again Nelson saw him as the link to a championship. If Cowens plays like the Cowens of old and Lanier's aging knees can take another season of pounding, the Bucks will have a strong front line that includes Marques John-

Bridgeman is an outstanding swing man, Brian Winters's specialty is shooting, Moncrief is a tal-ent and Paul Pressey, the top draft choice, comes highly rated. What the Bucks need is the emergence of a playmaking leader.

Atlanta, weak at center and unhappy with John Drew at small furward, added George Johnson, the league's best shot blocker, He joins Wayne (Tree) Rollins, the secood best shot blocker. Atlanta also obtained Dominique Wilkins's scoring and rebounding tal-ents from Utah. That leaves the team two deep at every front-line position - centers Rollins and Johnson, power forwards Dan hackcourt of Reggie Theus and Roundfield and Steve Hawes and playmaker Ronnie Lester. The key small forwards Wilkins and Duis keeping Lester healthy, he

seventh man on the front line, plays all three positions.

Eddie Johnson has been an all-star guard, Wes Matthews has speed and Mike Glenn can shoot. Keith Edmonson, the top draft choice, makes the Hawks' a better backcourt.

Chicago will hardly be recognizable. The methodical style of play under Dick Motta and Jerry Sloan is gone - replaced by ruoning. The transformation began with

the trade of Gilmore to the Spurs for Dave Corzine and Mark Olberding. Corzine, a backup center, plays the high post as opposed to Gilmore's low-post style, and the change has given more operating room to the froot-line players, Orlando Woolridge, David Green-wood, Dwight Jones, James Wilkes and Larry Kenon.

Quintin Dailey, the second guard and the seventh player se-lected in the draft, strengthens the hackcourt of Reggie Theus and

played last year with an injured knee.

This could be the season that Detroit becomes a playoff con-tender. Rookies Isiah Thomas and Kelly Tripucka led the Pistons to 39 victories last season, their highest total in five years and more games than they had won in 1979-80 and 1980-81 combined.

Thomas was sixth in assists and eighth in steals: Tripucka, the small forward, averaged 21.6 points. John Long, the chief bene-ficiary of Thomas's passes, averaged 21.9 points. The addition of first-round draft choices Cliff Levingston, a 6-8 forward, and Ricky Pierce, a 6-5 guard who was the nation's second-best collegiate scorer (26.8), should provide more depth. Indiana made the playoffs the first year that Jack Mckinney was the coach. Last season they fell to 35-47 and things could get worse if Sam Nassi, the owner, continues his tight hold on the purse strings. Johnny Davis, the speedy guard and top scorer (17.0), and Don Buse remain unsigned as free

With the addition of the 6-7 Clark Kellogg, the top draft choice and a top rebounder in the Big 10, Herb Williams, a 6-10 shot blocker, will return to his natural posi tion — center.

Turmoil has reigned in Cleveland in the two seasons that Ted Stepien has owned the financially troubled franchise.

After winning only 28 games in 1979-80, Stepien spent several milfrom on the free-agent market, acquiring James Edwards, Scott Wedman and Bobby Wilkerson. That was not the answer. With a parade of coaches last year, the Cavaliers won only 15 games, fin-ished 21st in offense and 19th in defense and averaged 5.774 fans a game — rivaling San Diego as the least watched team in the NBA.

The current season began with two players walking out of training camp. Nissalke has become the fifth coach under Stepien and he does not have an enviable task.

Ron Brewer, who averaged 19.4 points after his acquisition from San Antonio. and Cliff Robinson, woth an 18.5 point average, are the best scorers. The best the Cavaliers can hope for are better seasons for Wedman, Edwards and Wilkerson, and that John Bagley, the No. 1 pick, is as good a point guard in the pros as he was at Bostoo Col-

With the Celtics, 76ers, Bucks and Hawks almost certain to gain the playoffs, only two spots appear

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Next: The Western Conference.

NFL Player Reps Firm On Key Wage Demand

By Paul Attner Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Player representatives from the National Football League's 28 teams gave their unioo oegotiators a strong show of support Sunday night by manimously approving a resolu-tion reaffirming their present bar-gaining position while urging owners to suggest an alternative to the controversial wage-scale proposal.

got huge and thunderous, wav-ing banners and signs ("I'm Fogarty's Wife," read one of Any hope NFL owners may them). Si iling voluoteers passed out silver, tin foil-like have had that the latest ocgotiatinn hreakdown oo Saturday would weaken the players' resolve to continue the 35-day-old strike hody-iosulating hlaokets. Then, moving along in the lines, you saw 50 people holdwas dashed by the outcome of the ing out open chilled bottles of six-hour meeting at union headquarters here.
But the resolution, along with Perrier.

By that time, everyone had been draped with a medal. subsequent comments by NFL "Congratulations," each volun-Players Association leaders, made it clear that the union was willing teer said to every runner. to move away from its wage-scale demand as long as any manage-ment proposal addresses itself to "Great race." Elisabeth Burniler is a staff writer for The Washington the five points that have been the backbone of the NFLPA's bar-Post's Style section. gaining since late August.

"After all these months, management has still refused to come up with any kind of a wage system that addresses the basic problems," said Ed Garvey, the NFLPA's executive director. "The wage scale is the only way we know of to address these issues. What we have said is that we are certainly open to any proposal to solve these problems . . .

The five union demands are: "Provide immediate substantial wage increases for virtually all players; guarantee players a fair share of future NFL revenues; eliminate wage inequities, produce longer careers through elimination of incentives to cut older players for financial reasons; and reward performance through significant incentives.

In meet those demands, the NFLPA has been asking for a trust fund that would pay the players on a seniority-based scale with performance-incentive bonnses. The NFL has rejected that proposal, and the league's chief negotiatior, Jack Donlan, says there is oo point in resuming talks until the union moves off that demand.

Sunday's resolution was proposed by Cincinnati's Mike Fuller. who became involved in a minicontroversy last week when it was revealed the Bengals had written the union urging that the NFLPA remain flexible and not be tied unalterably to the wage-scale de-

"The meeting ended in a very positive fashion," Fuller said. "The resolution sums up what this is all about. It arges the owners to come forth with a oew proposal."

Although the meeting, attended by 100 players, included a number

previously critical of union policies, the NFLPA leadership maintained that oo one spoke out against any proposals and that no alternatives were offered. San Francisco's Russ Francis,

who last week urged the union to

return to work while continuing oegotiations, left the meeting early to make plane connections. He said, "For me, individually, it was productive to be there. Everyone had ideas and many people pre-sented them. People were receptive NFL management had hoped that the Bengal letter and a similar

Other developments from the

Mark Murph represented Kagel's feelings about the union's wage scale demand.

 The union now is confident. according to Garvey, that any attempt by the league to open its camps would fail. "If they open up camps, no one will come in," said Gene Upshaw, the NFLPA presi-dent. "That's what was so important about this meeting. We have unity and that's not going to break

• The strike will not end until there is a new contract, Garvey said. "We are a long way out there. We could not in good conscience go back to work without a good contract."

· Garvey reiterated that the uniou wants a "reopener clause" in any contract that would renew negotiations if the NFL signs a cable television contract during the life of a new collective bargaining agreement.

CHICAGO—Traded Terry Ruskowskii, center, to Los Angeles for Larry Goodenoush, defensean, and tuture considerations.

BASKETBALL

National Systemal Association CLEVELAND—Cut Terry While, forwar Mike Wilson, guard. OETROIT—Waived Alan Harsty, forward.

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In U.S. Golf With Final Round of 65 The Associated Press PENSACOLA, Florida — Calvin Peete shot a 6-under-par 65 Sunday to blow past third-round lead-

Peete Easy Victor

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Sunday's marathon had 14,307 starters; 13,746 finished.

Sidewalks of New York:

Marathon Moral Support

Around the corner, along

First Avenue in Manhattan, the crowd handed out oranges, chewing gum, candy and tissues. One man had thoughtfully pecled a banana and held it in his outstretched hands.

There was water and ERG -a

sugar replacement drink - every mile or so. There was a cer-

tain machismo about grabbing

gulping the liquid while still

keeping your pace, then sling-

ing the cup dramatically toward the ground.

Just before the Bronx it go

grim — 20 miles is "the wall."

The runners got quieter.
"The second half of the race

starts here," said one, There

were a few walkers and a few

bent over, kneading muscles

But the crowds cootinued.

screaming whatever was writ-

ten on T-shirts:
"Go Texas!," "Go Bank of
New York!" and "Vive la

By 102d Street and Fifth Av-

enue, at 23 miles, the runners numed in to Central Park by

heading up a little hill. It might

as well been Mount Everest. Still, the crowd got thicker

and ooisier. It was an amazing

thing to behold - so many New Yorkers, oot normally

known as a friendly group, cheering on strangers as if they

were as beloved as the Mets or

Then the finish. The crowds

and gritting teeth.

France!"

the Yankees.

By Elisabeth Burniller

Washington Post Service NEW YORK — At 133d and

Fifth Avenue, a giant tape deck boomed the theme from "Char-

iots of Fire." In Brooklyn, a har advertised "Fred's Bath-

room." On the East Side, they either passed out "No Nukes"

flyers or wore beautiful minks.

run under the same giant, com-puterized time-clock as Alberto

Salazar, with thousands of peo-

ple cheering. Then you got your gold medal with the red, white and blue ribbon.

For anyone who has ever had Olympian fantasies, the New York City Marathon

takes care of them all. It doesn't matter if you finish back in the pack; 2 million New Yorkers line all 26.2

miles, screaming and yelling

The race began at 10:40 a.m. on the Verrazano-Narrows

Bridge. The gun went off and

nobody moved. Too packed. Over there was a "San Jose —

Home of the Medfly T-shirt. Over there was a man spray-painted green. And there, a T-

shirt that said "Lisa."
"Come on, Lisa!" the crowd

The greyhounds were up

front. You can tell from the

octwork TV helicopters, keep-

5:00 miles. It wasn't exactly en-

couraging, back in the pack in Queens, to see the helicopters hovering over the finish in

Sunday's marathon was a

wonderful tour of New York

and its oeighborhoods. In Brooklyn's Williamshurg sec-

oon, a jazz band played under

the trees. Farther along, Hasi-dic Jews came out in their long

hlack coats, black hats and side

curls to quietly cheer everyone on. The 59th Street Bridge had

a sensational view. Running

over the East River, you could

see the Chrysler, Chicorp, and Empire State Buildings, almost glistening under the clear morning sky.

Manhattan.

yelled to her for 26.2 miles.

and saying you're great.

And at the end, you got to

e laga

er Hal Sutton and win the Pensacola Open golf tournament by seven strokes, his fourth PGA victory of 1982. The margin of victory over Sutton and Dan Halldorson matched the biggest on the 1982 tour; Peete

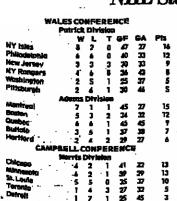
the Tucson Open by seven.
Peete finished with a 72-hole total of 16-under-par 268. Sutton, with a 74, and Halldorson (a 67) were at 275. A stroke back were Tom Watson, John Fought, Brad Bryant, George Burns and Mike

Sullivan. Peete birdied two of the first three holes to move to within a shot of the lead and took command as Sutton bogeyed Nos. 7 and 9. The eventual winner pulled away with birdies on Nos. 11, 12

and 16. "Players have a tendency to try to protect their lead," commented Pecte, "while the guy who is be-hind goes out and plays his normal game."



NHL Standings



a 1 30 34 4
Sunday's Results.
Sutfale 6, St. Louis 2 (Patrick (2), Andreychuk
2 (7), Soverd (3), McKenna 111, Perresult (5);
Bobych (6), Suter (5)).
Philodelotic 7, Detroit

Philodelphia 7, Detroit 4 (Clarke 17), Flocishart 14), Holmgren (1), Kert 2 (4), Prope (5), Sitter (6), Leach (1), Kirton (1), Huber (3), Oprad-Her (4)) Leoch III, Kirton III, Husser (3), Oproa-nick (5), N.Y. Rongery 4, Aliznesoto 2 (Pavelich (5), Dave Maloney (2), Johnstone (5), Florek III, Smith (3), Moctivel (11), Winchese 9, Edmonton 5 ILindstrom 2 (7), De-Blois (3), Lundholm (3), Arpilel III, Howerchark 3 (7), MocLeon (3); Coffey (2), Messier (4), Gress III, Hunter (4), Kurrl (4)), Chicoso 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 Second 2 (8), T. Aurroy 11. Wilson (3); Troftler (7), Bossy 112)).
Los Angeles S. Boston & [Fox 14], M. Murphy
(2), Evors (1), Smills (1), Sox (6), Middleton (3)].
11, B. Crowder (3), Ferbus (6), Middleton (3)].

resolutioo adopted by 22 Denver players oo Friday would be read by the union as signs that solidarity was weakening. management council's executive

committee, said Sunday that there will be a settlement as soon as the players assert control of their un-ion. We feel most players don't agree with the basic issue" - the wage scale. ... Ed Garvey has disseminated a lot of false infor-

 Mediator Sam Kagel's role in future oegotiations appears ques-tionable. Garvey said Kagel was still acceptable to the union. But Kagel may not be acceptable to management following a statement Sunday by W ngton Redskin ngton Redskin told him Saurana that Donlan
"was following the marching orders of the owners and did not have any authority" and that Donlan "was a liar" because he mis-

BASEBALL American Loopee
MilWAUKEE—Signed Horvey 8 HOCKEY

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7

the man in the oext seat took out his briefcase and started arranging \$100 bills in neat piles.

He was talking to himself. "This goes to Nacos, this goes to Arcosc, gal? this goes to Kernite, this goes to Kerioci, and this goes to Longspeak." Then he threw the packets in a canvas bag, and started the process all over again.

He noticed I was watching him and he said, "Did you ootice if I made a pile for Jitters? "I don't think you did."

"Jitters really doesn't deserve any," he said. "But we're going to give him one more chance. If he forgers who his friends are the next e around, he gets zilch.

"Is it too indiscreet to ask what kind of business you're in?"
"I'm with the Tofu Growers Political Action Committee, and I have to get this money out to the congressional candidates before Election Day, TOF-PAC supports people who favor a strong Ameri-can bean curd policy, and we also try to defeat candidates whose voting record oo tofu is a national dis-

"Isn't it late in the day to be contributing to politicians' campaigns?"
"It's just the right time. Most candidates are all tapped out, and

U.S. Sect Builds Hall in 36 Hours

United Press International MORGAN CITY, Louisiana Six hundred Jehovah's Witnesses turned an empty lot into a 4,000-square-foot "kingdom hall" in less than 36 hours.

Armed with hammers, buzzsaws and sandpaper, Jehovah's Witnesses from a four-state region des-cended on the lot at 7 A.M. Saturday, worked through the night and by noon Sunday they were wor-shipping in their newest center. The religious group saved about \$60,000 in labor costs in building the 4,000-square-foot hall, supervisor Jerry Giroir said.

Jehovah's Witnesses in the Southwest began their cooperative hall building 10 years ago in Oklahoma. Similar group efforts take place throughout the United States, and halis are being planned for Australia and other nations,

ting on an airplane when for anything they can get. If we man in the oext seat took out gave them TOF-PAC money early in the fall, they wouldn't be half as indebted to us as they are now." "You're not doing anything ille-

> "Of course not. Political action committees are the heart and soul of the American democratic system. It's the best way of letting candidates know where the special interest groups stand on the issues. PAC money accounts for half the contributions spent in a political campaign. If it wasn't for our gen-erosity, politicians couldn't afford to run for office."

"But aren't you buying a con-gressman's vote when you give him PAC money?"

"We're only buying his vote when it comes to tofu. We don't care how he votes oo Medicare or health insurance. That's the American Medical Association's PAC problem. We don't even keep track of which side he comes down on with interest rates. That's the builders' PAC worry, or the bankers' PAC job."

"But," I said. "if a candidate accepts money from every PAC or-ganization, he won't have any votes left for his constituents."

"We just don't give money to a candidate to win an election. Many PAC groups work to defeat an incumbent who is against their special interest. We may go into a district where a congressman has voted against every tofu price sup-port bill ever proposed. Well, that person doesn't deserve to be in office. So we'll use our PAC funds to smear him from here to Cucamun-24.

"That sounds like dirty pool." * * *

"Every Political Action Committee is doing it now. You see, we have our choice of either giving \$5,000 directly to the candidate or spending an unlimited amount to defeat the other cuy."

He took out a large stack of bills

and started counting them. "This money is going to destroy Senator Adolph Hasse, who tried to keep bean curds out of the school lunch program. He's oumber one on the TOF-PAC hit list."

I said, "I guess from what you say, the political action commit-tees are calling the election shots

this year."
"Why shouldn't we? It's our money.

Mancur Olson's Theory

An Economist Ponders Why the United States Is Out-Hustled

By James Lardner

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For a
Distinguished Professor of
Economics at the University of Maryland, Mancur Olson cuts a sprightly figure, and he has a notso-distinguished way, in the middle of an interview, of bounding from his seat, waving his arms in the air and stalking the blackboard like a lion stalking its lunch. Bot where ecocomic growth is concerned, Olson means to be taken seriously.

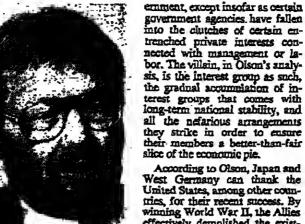
While he is careful not to dismiss other economists' theories out of hand, in his unimperious way Olson believes he has the answer to one of the most vexing economic questions of our time why certain countries out-hustle other countries, and why the United States, of late, has been among the out-hustled.
"New Theory," it says on the back cover of Olson's "The Rise

and Decline of Nations." The words are printed in big white letters, the kind that might be used to announce a "new formula" on a bottle of nonprescription medicine. And just as you would expect the medicine bottle to list all the physical ills its formula promises to cure, Olson's book jacket lists all the economic ills his theory promises to explain - unem-ployment, recession, stagilation, the rapid growth of postwar West Germany and Japan, the slow growth of postwar Britain and the United States, the economic gap between the Sun Belt and the Frost Belt, the rise of modern England, Holland and France,

'and a great deal more.' Clearly, this is no ordinary theory. Equally clearly, it sprang from the mind of no ordinary

"Mancur" is a variation on the Arabic word for victory. It is also a traditional given name in Man-cur Olson's Norwegian-American family, for reasons no one has explained to his satisfaction. "In fanciful moments, I imagine a Viking raid on the Levant," says the 50-year-old Olson, a fairskinned man whose reddishbland beard matches the color of his tortoise-shell glasses. "But of course that's pretty fancy."

Slow growth is not a matter of weak "national character" or too



Professor Olson

little investment in research and development, says Olson, who was interviewed at Resources for the Future, the Washington think tank that is sponsoring his next-book and giving him a part-time refuge from his duties as, in his phrase, "priest and psychiatrist" to his students. The real source of our economic doldrums, he says, lies paradoxically in the long-term success and stability that went before.

The "national character" argument falls down, according to Ol-son, on timing grounds. "Not only now but in times past," he says, "whoever has been doing well has had some cultural or ra-"whoever has been doing cial characteristic attached to them which supposedly explains their success." The Japanese, for example, are said to be an unusually cooperative people, but they presumably had the same gift for cooperation a hundred years ago, when, says Olson, they were "desperately poor."

When the word "incentive" is mentioned in Washington these days, can "supply side" be far be-hind? In Olson's case, it can. To this former deputy assistant sec-retary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Johnson administration, the villain is not the govgovernment agencies have fallen into the clutches of certain entrenched private interests connected with management or labor. The villain, in Oison's analysis, is the interest group as such, the gradual accumulation of interest groups that comes with long-term national stability, and all the nefarious arrangements they strike in order to ensure their members a better-than-fair

According to Olson, Japan and West Germany can thank the United States, among other countries, for their recent success. By winning World War II, the Allies effectively demolished the existing networks of interest groups in those countries. Or in other words, "We wiped the instimtional slate clean for them."

Olson has been a student of interest groups ever since his boyhood on a farm midway between Buxton, North Dakots, and Climax. Minnesota, when he noticed a peculiar fact about farm organizations - that team spirit alone could not explain their populari-ty. The human moral impulse is no doubt a very strong impulse."
he says, "but it doesn't sustain
big organizations with the resources they need decade after decade. One way to think of it is to draw an analogy with the to draw an analogy with the country. . . Can you name me a country that supports itself solely with patriotic contribusions? Certainly not. They all

need taxes. Similarly, he argues, "the private association needs something special, rather like taxes, if it's ing to support itself." Hence, the farm groups used what Olson calls "positive selective incentives" - chiefly discounts on insurance, fuel and farm supplies —to build up their memberships. Even with such extra incen-

tives, groups need favorable circumstances and effective leadership to come together, says Ol-So it takes time for interest

groups to cohere, and "the longer any society is stable the more groups will have been formed." And ultimately, says Oison, the marketplace becomes so clogged with groups and with fixed pric-es, fixed wages, monopolies and

VERTISEMENTS

closed shops that all traffic comes to a halt in a kind of economic gridlock, which is the state of af-fairs, he says, that Britain is ap-

It is a disarmingly simple theory that any layman can understand. But does Olson really believe that if the influence of interest groups over the American economy could be curtailed, prosperity would be around the corner? He believes that and more, he says.

Without interest groups, unemployment would disappear com-pletely, because "if you don't have prices and wages set by complex committee-like proce-dures that move very slowly, prices and wages will adjust to give you constant full employment." And real wages and profits would eventually rise even for the most successful of today's entrenched groups, because "what is it that happens when there is economic growth? What happens is that there are more buyers out there with resources to buy things, which means that every kind of labor, skilled or unskilled, is in greater demand."

Meanwhile, back in the real world, he is setting his sights lower, taking modest comfort from the fact that Americans are fed up with the traditional remedies.
"How many Americans," he asks, "would disagree now with the statement that neither party and neither of the classical liberalconservative ideologies have been able to make the economy work very well?" Among professional econo-

mists, Olson sees signs of a paral-lel development, a growing pla-gue-on-both-your-houses attitude toward Keynesians and monetar-ists alike, because neither school of thought, he says, can explain involuntary unemployment. The Keynesians attribute it to "the stickiness of wages, for which there is no underlying human ex-planation," while the monetarists and equilibrium theorists belittle it as the product of "miscalculations" by potential workers.

His own approach, says Olson, synthesizes elements of both Keynesian and monetarist ressoning into "the first macro-economic theory that explains involuntary unemployment and busi-ness cycles without at any point failing to derive what happens from reasonable economic behavior." And it does all that, he adds with a modest smile, "in a way so simple that it seems astonishing to me that people didn't talk about it long before."

Actress Sues Orchestra

Actress Vanessa Redgrave filed a \$5-million suit against the Boston Symphony Orchestra, claiming it canceled a scheduled appearance. because of her public support of the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion. The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Boston, charges breach of contract and a violation of her constitutional right of freedom of expression. Along with \$5 million in punitive damages, the suit seeks an additional \$31,000 for the value of the contract. Redgrave had signed the contract with the BSO to narrate Stavinsky's opera-oratorio "Oedipus Rex" last April. Her suit claims the appearance was canceled solely on the basis of her support of the PLO and criticism

of Israel. At the time of the cancel-lation, Thomas W. Morris, BSO di-rector, said the orchestra acted due to "causes and circumstances be-

yond reasonable control."

Buckingham Palace denied press reports that letters from Prince Andrew, 22, to American erotic movie star Kathleen (Koo) Stark, and a home movie of them together, had vanished from her London apartment. There is no foundation for these stories," a palace spokesman said. "No letters or films are missing." The tabloid Daily Express reported that royal detectives were "anxious" to trace the items, which it said could further embarrass the royal family because of Andrew's widely publi-cized Caribbean vacation with the 25-year-old actress. . . . Prince

Andrew has been chosen to carry out the Royal Family's traditional task of switching on the Regent Street Christmas lights in London's West End, Buckingham Pal-ace announced. The 22-year-old prince, in his second official public engagement, is expected to speak briefly Nov. 18 before flicking the switch. The duty was performed by Diana, Princess of Wales, his sister-in-law, last year. . . Princess Alexandra and her husband, Augus Oglivy, returned to London after a six-day visit to Thailand as a guest of King Bhumipol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit.

Evangelist Billy Grahms said his 11-day trip to East Germany showed him people there have more chance to practice religioo than he had thought, Graham said at an East Berlin news conference Monday that the trip was one of the most memorable experiences

23,000 people he had preached to in seven churches in six cities had made "commissions to Jesse Christ." The 63-year-old Raptist clergyman, who was criticized for statements he made in Moscow in May, in which he said the Russians had religious freedom, said his trus to East Germany and Crochoslo-vakin doesn't mean he's a Marxist any more than a visit to the White House means he's a Republican

...

Placido Domingo, the Spanish tenor, will sing in Rome at an Oct.

31 benefit concert sponsored by the Knights of Malta, the Vatican

print PA

newspaper Osservatore Romano reported. Domingo will perform sacred music by composers includ-ing Handel, Vivaldi and Schaber, the paper said. The performance in the Vatican's Paul VI audicase hall will be the singer's only Rome appearance this year, Ossergatore Romano said. ... Jessye Northann, the black soprano from Augusta, Georgia, made the world of opera sit up and take notice in 1969 when she made her debut with the Deutsche Oper in Berlin as Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser." She has sung opera in both Germany and France since then, but her caand France since then, but her career mostly has been devoted to concerts and recitals. Finally, the is going to make her American opera debut with the Philadelphia Opera Nov. 22 as Jocasta in Stranger vinsky's "Oedipus Rex." Next September, she will make her New York Metropolitan Opera debut in Berlioz's "Les Troyens," singing Cassandra on the opening night of the Met's 100th season. Despite a long association with the first casino in Atlantic City, New-Jersey, Frank Shnatra will spend 1983 at the other end of the Boardwalk performing for high rollers at the Golden Nugget, officials said. Sinatra's only performances in this seaside resort since gaming began here have been at Resorts international Hotel Casino:

President Zail Singh of India will end his nearly monthlong stay at the Texas Heart Institute in Houston to return to New Delhi this week. Singh, 66, underwent bypass surgery Oct. 6 at the Houston hospital. Dr. Denton Cooley per-formed the operation. Singh is "doing very well," said a member of Cooley's staff. "He will be leaving on the 29th and returning to New Delhi on the 31st after a day in New York."

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